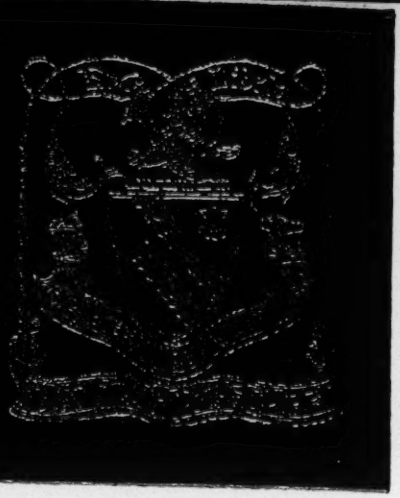

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The Gift of David Wagstaff
& Isabelle Tilford Wagstaff

A SHORT DISCOVRSE OF HAVVKING TO the field with high flying *long-winged Hawkes*, together with the ſorting *and ordering of Spaniels*:

Dedicated (as a Sommers ſolace) vnto all ſuch as either delight in, or hereafter ſhall *vſe that Gentleman-like and* pleaſant recreation.

Printed at London for *Thomas Man.*
1603.

THE EPISTLE to the Reader.

AS Almightie God, by his holy & ſacred word hath appointed an order vnto all humane creatures, for the maner of his ſeruice, and our duties in celebrating the ſame to the glorie and honour of his moſt holy name: ſo hath be alſo therein directed vs how we are to vſe all his mercies, benefits & bleſſings; to wit, likewiſe to the ſelfe ſame end: ſo as whatſoeuer we do, we are to do it for the aduancement of his glorie & praiſe. And by how much euery one of vs enioy through his great mercy and fauour, the more abundant bleſſings and benefites; and thoſe ſeruing not onely for neceſſary vſes, but alſo for recreation, delight

and pleaſure: ſo much the greater cauſe haue we to be carefull, not onely that we abuſe not theſe extraordinarie fauours, but alſo that we referre them to their right vſe: that is, not to delight our ſelues alone; but principally to take occaſion by theſe creatures to honour God the vniuerſall creator. Which aforeſaid reaſons, haue cauſed me in the feare of God and loue to all Gentlemen, to write this ſhort diſcourſe of the order and vſe of this pleaſant recreation, which God hath ordained for our good, as all other his bleſſings, if they be rightly vſed, and not at any time abuſed, as it is in Eccleſiaſtes Chap. 3: That to all things there is an appointed time, and a time to euery purpoſe vnder heauen. Hauing both ſeene and heard often, of the great abuſe and miſuſe of this gentlemanlike exerciſe by many; as namely, by prophane and lewd perſons, in curſing and blaſphemíng of God his moſt holy name; whereby there is rather iuſt cauſe, vt-

terly

terly to forbid and deteſt the ſame, then for one that feareth God, to ſpeake or write in commendation thereof: yet (as I haue before ſaid) it being rightly vſed may both be done, to the glorie of God, and alſo greatly to the comfort of godly Chriſtians. Thus much for the abuſes.

Now touching the miſuſes thereof, it being (for the moſt part) farre otherwiſe vſed then I haue ſeene and knowne many yeares paſt, cauſeth mee to ſet downe ſuch orders and directions therein, as I haue knowne, ſeene or heard of: not meaning hereby to hinder anie of their due commendations, that heretofore haue written thereof; neither of ſelfe-liking, to take vppon me to teach ſuch, as in skill I am farre inferior vnto: but chiefly and principally for the loue that I beare to all Gentlemen, that either do, or hereafter ſhall delight in that pleaſant recreation, and as yet want knowledge of the right vſe thereof; deſiring them to vſe it in the feare of God,

and aduiſing them, not to abuſe it by ſuch ill meanes as is aforeſayd.

A perfect plot how for to hawke,
No doubt is in this booke:
To vſe that ſport in godly ſort
Herein therefore do looke,
O that my words might cauſe the ſame
No longer to be miſuſed!
Yea then I truſt Gods holy name
Should not be ſo abuſed.
Haue care ye Maiſters both ſmall & great
Eachone, of all your traine:
Regard your duties I ye intreat,
Let that be your chiefe gaine.
Elect and chuſe of Chriſtians good
Your Faulconers for to bee,
Onely of ſuch as feare the Lord
For conſcience, and not for fee.
Preferre the pleaſure of our God,
Referre all praiſe to him,
Euer feare his chaſtiſing rod,
Striue to auoide all ſinne.
The more you ſeeke (in godly ſort)
Of conſcience to do his will,
No doubt the better will your ſport,

In

In pleaſure you fulfill.
No ſwearing ſwad, nor curſing kearne
Suffer in all your traine,
Vile carleſſe aſſe of each mans harme,
So he may haue the gaine.
Set God alwayes before your eyes,
Euen preſent count him ſure:
Xell then ſhall you in thoſe ioyes,
Made euer to endure.
And you with all your companie
Delight with one accord,
Each day together ioyntly,
To laud the liuing Lord.
Haue care and skill with one conſent,
In order to vſe your ſport,
So as it be done with full content,
But all in godly ſort.
O that ye might haue (as I wiſh)
Of heauenly pleaſures ſtore,
Knowledge to attaine euerlaſting bliſſe,
Euer increaſing more and more.

Dieu me conduiſe.

The Contents of this Booke.

1. *The order of hawking to the field, as it is now vsed for the most part.*
2. *A more perfect order of hawking to the field.*
3. *The Faulconer his conditions, qualities, and necessaries.*
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A SHORT DISCOVRSE OF HAVVKING.

CHAP. I.

The order of hawking to the field, as it is now vſed for the moſt part.

SEeing and hearing often, of late yeares, the vſe and order nowe vſed, yea rather the abuſe and diſorder of hawking to the field for the moſt part, comparing it with that which I haue ſeene, and knowne many yeares paſt; maketh me much to maruell, for the continuance of the miſuſe thereof, in reſpect of the good helps

that now are, ouer and beyond that which was heretofore: I meane, by ſuch as haue taken paines to write of the order and right vſe thereof; as eſpecially *Maiſter George Turberuile*, who deſerueth much commẽdation therfore. But as in the beſt things by our peruerſe and corrupt natures, we are prone and apt too readily to receiue and retaine that which is ill; ſo on the contrarie part, wee are vnapt and vnfit to learne and put in vſe that which is good. But vſing no more circumſtances, I will enter into my matter. My meaning is, firſt to ſhew you the orders (or rather diſorders) now vſed for the moſt part: and after, to ſet downe my opinion, experience and ſmall skill (or at the leaſt, my goodwill) for the redreſſe and amendement thereof. And firſt to begin with the Gentlemen, and ſuch others as are of their traine and companie, (I meane young and ignorant

M. George Turberuile his booke of Haukes.

Faulconers,

Faulconers, accounting thē the greater number) their common cuſtome is to meete in companies, at places by them appointed, either at ſome gentlemans houſe, or in the fields, and ſo to go together; or elſe to go ſeuerally from their owne or others houſes, with their owne companies: but which ſoeuer of theſe they do, they do it for the moſt part without ſuch good order as ought to be. For if there be many of them, as ſeueral cōpanies, whē they go to the field they call and haue all their ſpaniels with them, yea if there be twelue, ſixteen, or neare twentie couples of them, and perhaps alſo halfe of them vncoupled: which is great diſorder. For by that meanes they ſhall wearie and tire out all their ſpaniels: and alſo one will hinder anothers hunting, and do leſſe good then many fewer wold do. Beſides, there is commonly amongſt them ſome that are whelps,

Diſorders vſed in hauking.

Of ſpaniels.

and will either runne after birdes, pigeons, crowes, ſheepe, hogges, yea hawkes, or any thing that they ſee, and cauſe many of the reſt to doe the like: which ſhould not be, as I will ſhew you in the next chapter. Then commonly the gentlemen after they do begin to hawke, will either ride al in one troupe together, or elſe deuide themſelues into ſeuerall companies, and ride ſeuerall waies, and tell each other ſome ſtories or fables: which neither ſhould be vſed. When they do ſpring partridges, ſometime on the ſudden, not hauing determined before, what hawke ſhould firſt flie, diuerſe of them are readie to let flie together; ſo as their hawkes be in great danger of killing one an other: but if there do but one flie, then hee and his conſorts wil runne their horſes for life, and the reſt will ſtay, and perhaps flie with another hawke if there do ſpring more partridges in

Of flying.

that

that haunt, eſpecially if they do flie another way then the former hawke did flie: which is great diſorder alſo. Then as they are riding to the retriue, they crie and call to the ſpaniels to retriue, long before they come to the place where the partridges did fall. Whereby, if the hawke be on wing, as a luſtie hawke will be, they cauſe her to come backe from the marke; and none being appointed to beate away the ſpaniels from the haunt, it may be that moſt of them remain there, and ſpring more in that haunt, and cauſe the hawk to go with them from her firſt marke: which is ill alſo. But if they do retriue the firſt flown partridge, although the hawke go out ſome other way, and flie not then vnto it, yet they will follow it ſtill to kill it, although with the dogs onely: or if the hawke do ſtoupe it againe and againe or ſtrike it, ſo as they are ſure that it will ſpring no

Murthering of partriges.

more at that time, but that the dogs will kill it; yet will they not leaue it, vntill they kill it: which doth the hawke no good but hurt, and much better were it to ſerue her with a pigeon looſe or on the lure, before ſhe be wearied and forced to take ſtand, thē to ſtay to ſerue her with the dead partridge; they killing it with the dogges, which perhaps they do eate alſo, or if they do not eate it, yet it is litle worth, being gnawne and ſpoiled: whereas if they went from it, at another time it might ſpring & ſerue a high flying hawke, and do both much good to the hawke, and ſhew great pleaſure to the beholders; or it being a hen partridge, may breede a coouie of twentie the next yeare. But now adaies, the onely hawking of ſuch murthering Faulconers, is to kil many partridges howſoeuer; and he is accompted the beſt Faulconer, that can ſhew out of his bag at night

the

the moſt partridges: : but this is ill order too. Laſtly, what ſtore of oaths and curſings are vſed in their hawking, and coyning of lyes at night amongſt the common Faulconers, with breaking or cutting of rayles, robbing of pigeon houſes by night, and taking them by day with nets, or killing them with gunnes: for theſe and the reſt aforeſaid, I appeale to the conſciences of the Faulconers themſelues, whether this be true or not by many of them, that I haue ſaid. All which being great abuſes and diſorders, ought to be eſchewed and reformed.

Offswearing, curſing, and lying, &c.

Chap. 2.

A more perfit order of Hawking to the field.

FOr redreſſe of the diſorders recited in the former Chapter, I will herein ſhew you the orders that I haue ſeene and knowne vſed al-

moſt fiftie yeares paſt, being altogether contrary in all points vnto the diſorders before ſet downe in the former chapter, and which are now for the moſt part vſed. And to beginne where I did in the former chapter, which is of the meeting and firſt entry of the Gentlemen, to that ſport or recreation: which indeed is to be vſed (as alſo all other ſports ſhould) rather for recreation after ſome good time ſpent in godly and chriſtian exerciſes, then to vſe it as a trade or occupation, ſpending whole weekes, moneths or yeares onely in that, or the like ſports, and in no other good meanes of godlineſſe, ſeruice of the Prince, or benefite to the commonwealth: But to go forwards with this matter. When they firſt meete together they muſt conferre and agree which way, where, & how farre they will hawke that day: wherein they muſt conſider the ground, whether

What is to be done at the firſt meeting.

ther it be plaine and champion, hils or valleys, or flat and low, and full of hedges or copſes: for if it be plaine & high hanging, or falling ground, then there ſhall neede no markers to be ſent out, vnleſſe there be ſtore of ſpare company with you. And this alwayes is an eſpeciall matter to be obſerued and followed, that you do euer ſeeke and appoint to hawke into the wind, both for that the ſpaniels will hunt and find Partriges the better (they hunting againſt the wind) as alſo the Partriges will flie the leſſe way, ſo as you ſhall the better ſee where the Hawke doth make her point or marke, which is a principall thing to be regarded: for if you or any of your companie can ſee the hawkes point, which ſhe maketh flying vpwards on the traine at the place where ſhe doth lay in or driue in one Partrige or more into a hedge or copſe, marking and remembring

Of plaine ground.

The Haukes point.

well that place, then you ſhall not neede to ride in faſt, vnleſſe your hawke be a very young Hawke, and knoweth not the marke, but will flie preſently away after checke. For otherwiſe if ſhe know the marke, ſhe will either fall on the ground neare vnto that place where the Partridge fell, and ariſe againe when you come in with the ſpaniels, or elſe ſhe will flie and lie about the marke, and ariſe to the higher gate or pitch, the nearer that you do come vnto her. But if ſhe do ſit ſtill on the ground when you are come to the marke or fall of the partridge, and do not ariſe of her ſelfe, then you muſt not retriue the Partridge, ſo as ſhe flie to it from the ground, or ſtand, but you muſt keepe backe the ſpaniels, not ſuffering them to hunt, but you muſt whoope or whiſtle to your Hawke, as you vſe to do before you do traine her; but if ſhe riſe of her ſelfe and do fly, then let her

her haue ſome reaſonable time to get to her pitch, be it high or low, & then ſerue her, either with that Partridge or with ſome other liue thing. Alſo you muſt be ſure that if ſhe keepe her wings at the mark when ſhe is let flie from the hand, that then you muſt not let her lie or flie too long, till ſhe be out of breath, which you may iudge of by her paines taking in flying; for if ſhe labour ſtill, and do not plane with her wings, then ſhe wil be ſoone out of breath, which if ſhe be, ſhe wil take ſtand either in a tree, on a houſe or barne if any be neare, or on the ground, all which is very ill: but if ſhe do, you muſt not ſpring and ſerue her frō the ſtand with that Partridge that ſhe did flie withall, but rather take her vp to your luer, hauing a dead or liue pigeon tied cloſe vpon it, and not to flutter about the luer, for the vſe thereof wil cauſe them not to fall on the luer, vnleſſe they ſee a

liue pigeō on it; but to make a Hauke to the luer, and to flie high, ſhall be ſhewed in the ſeuenth Chapter following. Thus much ſhall ſuffice for the high and plaine ground. Now for

Hilly ground

ground being full of hils and vallies, there you muſt ſend ſome abroad for markers, to ſee both where the Partridges fal, and alſo the point that the Hawke maketh at the marke; for in ſuch places the Partridges will couet to flie ouer the hils, ſo as they that follow the ſpaniels ſhall not ſee where the Hauke maketh hir point. Or if the

Flat and low ground.

ground be flat and low, & ful of hedges or copſes, it will alſo be good to ſend out markers, which markers muſt go ſeueral waies (for one is ſufficient to go one way) it being good that each of thē haue with thē either a liue pigeon or at the leaſt a luer, to keepe in the Hawke at the mark from from flying after checke of pigeons, crowes or ſuch like, as commonly a

yong

yong and well metled Hauke wil do: which markers muſt haue great charge giuen them, that they do attend diligently to marke the Partridges and the Hawkes point, chooſing high and fit places to ſee far, ſtanding cloſe vnder ſome tree or hedge, and not to ſtirre or talke with any bodie, nor to gather nuts, peares, plums, or ſuch like. When they are come to the place where they wil begin to hauke, then they muſt agree and appoint which Hawke ſhall flie firſt, which they muſt do before they vncouple the ſpaniels: and he that is appointed to flie, to pull off his Hawkes leaſh, and all the reſt to keepe on theirs, and he to go before and to follow the ſpaniels, and the reſt of the companie (ſauing the markers) to diuide themſelues on each ſide of him that is appointed to flie; they all going aſunder each from other, at the leaſt thirtie or fortie foote, and to vſe no talking, but

Of Markers.

What to do whē they begin to hauke

to attend the ſport, looking well about them on the ground, and beating it with their rods or poles, ſo as they may either ſpring or ſee ſitting Partridges, Quailes, Railes, Stone-curlewes, Woodcockes or Hares to courſe them. But alwaies one or two of the companie muſt haue a great charge giuen them, to beate in ſuch ſpaniels as either hunt at riot, or lie too farre out, or will lie in the haunt, or runne farre off to haunts of Partriges that they do know. For which purpoſe it will be good for each of them to haue a cudgell of holme, crab-tree, thorne, or ſuch like wood, being two foote and a halfe long, or thereabouts, of the bignes of a mans thombe, hauing a ſhort hooke at the bigger end (which may ſerue to pluck out a buſh out of a gap, or to take vp from the ground a hat, luer, or ſuch like thing) at which end alſo there muſt be a hole bored or burned thorough,

Of the cudgell.

rough, in which hole there muſt be put either a peece of lether of one inch broade or thereabouts, about one foote long, or elſe double inckle of a finger breadth, being a foote or more long when it is doubled, the lether hauing a button at one end, & the other end put into the ſaid hole, and a knot made at that end, ſo as it cãnot come out at neither end: which lether muſt alſo be ſlit a handfull or more long from the butten end, and to put it ouer the pummell of the ſadle, and to hang there, ſo as it may quickly be taken off; but if it be of inkle doubled, thẽ there will need to be but one knot at the one end thereof, and none at the other end, but about the middle of it. This cudgell is very needful to haue readie, to hold by the ſmall end, and to caſt it at the dogges that either run riot, or will lie long in a haunt, which they will feare more then any other thing, ſo as when they

haue bene vſed to it, they will runne away from ſuch riot or haunt, being rated long before any come neare them. Now for the ſpaniels that each Falconer hath, it will be good to deuide them, and to take with them as many as ſhall be needfull to vſe, and no more, beſtowing the reſt either in ſome kennell or other place to hawke withall ſome other day; or if you determine to hawke the whole day, then to ſend part of them to the place where you will hawke in the afternoone, which number muſt be appointed according to the ground that you mind to hawke in: for if you hawke in a wide, plaine and champion ground, then you ſhall neede the more, but in a narrow circuit or ſmall fields, then the fewer will ſerue; but eight or ten couple is ſufficient for any ground, and ſix couple of good & well ordered, will be as many as ſhall need: but haue neither whelpes that

Of ſpaniels.

will

wil run after birds, nor other that wil runne riot, for ſuch wil hinder much the others hunting. Such whelps you or ſome of the houſe where they are kept muſt haue abroade with them in their iourneys, or at other times whē you do not hawke, and then to let them hunt and runne their fils, and when they are almoſt weary, to beate them ſometimes with your couples, or ſtring of your luer, but not with a cudgill leſt you lame or ſpoile them; rating them withall to make them to be at commaundement, and to feare when they are rated being loſe. Here following I wil ſet downe ſuch order in hunting and raunging the fields with the ſpaniels, for the finding and ſpringing of partridges, as I haue ſeen vſed long ſince. Firſt you muſt vſe your ſpaniels to the couples, to make thē acquainted therewith, & willing to be coupled, which they wil not be if they go for the moſt part loſe & vn-

coupled: and to make them the willinger to take the couples, it is good alwayes before you do feed them, to couple them, and ſhortly after to feed them either coupled or vncoupled whether you will; and by vſing them ſo twice or thrice, they wil come preſently vnto you to be coupled, if you cal them and ſay, ho couples, ho couples; and alſo it will cauſe them to come vnto you in the field being coupled when you would vncouple them, by calling in like ſort vnto them, whereas otherwiſe they will runne away coupled, and you ſhall ſcarcely take them vntill they haue tired out themſelues. When they are vncoupled you muſt be careful to vſe the order in deuiding your ſelues as I haue before ſaid, and alwayes to go againſt the wind, being but a meane or ſmall wind (for if it be great, I account it no good weather to hawke in) but the ſpaniels cannot find well

they

they going downe the wind. But if you be in a wide and open champion countrey, the beſt way is to beate the higheſt and likelieſt places firſt; leſt the Partridges being there, and you beate the lower and vnlikelier places firſt, the Partridges may flocke away, & ſo perhaps find them no more that day; the higheſt places being likelieſt for them to be in in faire wether, and the lower in foule weather. Alſo if it be windie it is beſt to beate the open arable large champion ground, going firſt round about the outſides, and ſo innerer and innerer vntill you come to the middeſt thereof: but in fields that are but a hundred acres or ſomwhat more or leſſe, there it is beſt to beate them the one halfe firſt, and the other halfe back againe; as to take halfe the breadth of the field before you, and returning to beat the other, and ſo you ſhall be ſure not to miſſe or bauk them. Alſo when any Hauke

hath flowne to a couie of Partridges, or to a ſingle partridge, all the compa-nie whether there be many or few, muſt either ride into the retriue, or els they muſt beſtow thẽſelues cloſe-ly vnder ſome trees or hedges, ſtan-ding ſtil and not to ſtand in the open field, or ride vp and downe, leſt the Hauke finding them do returne from the mark, and lie or hang vpon them, & ſo the pleaſure of the flight be loſt, and the Hawke be vnſerued; but it is beſt for thẽ al to ride into the retriue, although they be very many, for ma-nie Hawkes will flye higheſt or beſt whẽ there is greateſt companie, both of men, horſes & dogs: and it is good that the Faulconer do vſe ſome extra-ordinary meanes to be known by the Hawke from the reſt, as that he ride before them, calling very loud to the ſpaniels to retriue, and to make ſome ſigne, by ſhaking his hat in his hand aboue his head, or by flouriſhing his white

white hawking pole ouer his head or ſuch like. And to end this Chapter withall, I wil here ſhew you the order that I haue ſeene a Gentleman vſe, who was of an auncient houſe in this countie of Suſſex, of good account and worſhip, named *Edward Lewknor* of *Kingſton Bowſey* Eſquire, who did both vſe the beſt order in hawking to the field, and had the beſt Falcon that euer I did ſee flie; he did often refuſe an hundred pound for her, (and a much greater offer by the thē Lord Aburgauennie, as is wel known to many yet liuing:) from whom and from M. *Iohn Palmer* of Agmering in Suſſex Eſquire (both of them being religious Chriſtians in the time of Popiſh blindneſſe and ſuperſtition) I had my firſt beginning and liking of that pleaſant ſport and recreation: which ſayd M. *Lewknor* his order in hawking to the field was farre otherwiſe then is vſed by the moſt part of

M. Lewknor his order of hawking.

Faulconers at this day. For when he did let flie his Faulcon at Partridges from the fiſt, if he were neare vnto them when they did ſpring, being in plaine ground, he would not let his Hauke flie vnto them, vntil they were flowne a great way, caring onely that ſhe might ſee or find them by the ſpaniels, for that he would not by any meanes haue her to catch one from the fiſt, but to flye vnto her pitch for it at the retriue (as ſhe did vſually flie very high:) and being ſure to ſee his point, either by himſelfe, ſome of her companie that were with him, or by the markers which were ſent abroade, then his vſuall order was to ride very ſoftly, and all his companie with him: firſt cauſing all the ſpaniels to be beaten away from the haunt if any did ſtay there, & to go with him, not ſuffering any to run before him, but rather behind him, not riding preſently to the place of retriue, but

The blacke Faulcon.

ſome

ſome litle way off bearing into the wind, vntill he did ſee his Hawke at her ful pitch or gate; and then to ride in calling Retriue, & to ſerue her either with that partrige if it did ſpring, or elſe with ſome other liue partridge or pigeon, ſceeled or on the luer, if he could not ſpring that Partridge in time before his Hawke were wearie; but he kept her ſo cleane, coole with ſtones, and ſo well in breath with flying and traines, as ſhe would flie very long, as halfe an hower, or three quarters of an houre at the leaſt. Alſo if the Partridge that ſhe did flie vnto die retriue and ſpring, then vnleſſe his Hawke did truſſe or ſtrike it dead (as many times ſhe would do) and ſo fall vpon it before he could come to it, then he would ſerue her with it; otherwiſe, if ſhe did either ſtoupe it into a hedge, or ſtrike it downe, ſo as he could take it vp before the Hauke fell vpon it, then he would let

her flie ſtill, calling ſomtimes Retriue retriue againe, and ſo let his Hawke haue time to get vp to her pitch or gate againe, and to beate for another Partrige, or els to ſerue her as is afore-ſaid: but if at any time ſhe had flown and ſtooped a Partridge ſo freely or ſo oftē as he made ſure accoūt that it would not riſe or ſpring again at that time, but that the dogs would kill it, then he would go preſently away from it, and not to murther it with the dogs. Alſo if any of his haukes did catch a Partrige, either from the hand or at the ſtoope, he would preſently go to his Hawke to ſee if it were an old hen Partridge; which if it were, he would either preſently let it flie, if he did thinke that it had no harme, or elſe take it home aliue, and keepe it in a houſe that he had for that purpoſe and for traines, and would put it out at ſome other time: which if all Gentlemen would do the like, there wold

To ſaue old hen Partriges.

be

be ſtore of Partridges; and keeping their Hawkes tallons coped (as is beſt for high flying haukes) they may ſaue aliue many partriges, and pleaſe their hawks aſwel, either with another liue partrige, or with a dead one, ſhaking it in your hand as if it were aliue, or with a pigeon to do the like: and this wil not hurt any Hauke, giuing her a ſweete morſell of meate. And as for ſwearing, curſing, lying, and the other diſorders before ſpecified, he (being a man fearing God) did vtterly diſlike and deteſt. Alſo when I was a big boy, M. *Iohn Palmer* aforeſayd had a high flying Falcon, which did flie moſtly at the riuer, which being layed off vpon a couple of fowle, a ducke and mallard found in a pond, at the ſtoupe ſhe ſtrake the mallard in ſuch ſort that ſhe brake his backe and one of his wings, and the Hawke lay by the Mallard ſtone dead; ſo as one that was next vnto them took vp the

Hawke by one of her wings and brought her to the companie, being not far off, where I was alſo, and we could perceiue no life in her: but M. *Palmer* his Falconer tooke her of the fellow, and holding her in his hands, ranne vp to the bay or head of the pond, not being far off, and held her againſt the wind, and cauſed one to hold open her mouth, and ſhortly after ſhe came to life againe, and liued diuers yeares after. I write this that yong Falconers may ſo do if the like do happē vnto their hawkes: for they may at the ſtoupe ſtrike the breath out of their bodies, and yet recouer againe.

Chap. 3.

Of the Falconer his conditions, qualities and neceſſaries.

NOw will I ſhew you what maner of perſon the Gentleman or other

other Faulconer that keepeth a high flying hauke (and indeed any hauke) ſhould be, namely: 1. Generally, (which ought to be common to all men) That he be a good Chriſtian, according to the preſcript rule of *Dauid* (being a preſident for all Maiſters of families) who proteſted thus: *Pſal. 101. An vnfaithfull perſon ſhall not dwel within my houſe, &c.* And herein more ſpecially that concerning God, he refraine from curſings, blaſphemous othes, and other outrages: and touching mẽ, that he offer no offence to any neighbour, by murthering of pigeons, riding ouer corne, ſpoyling of fences, and ſuch like. 2. Particularly, That he be endued with theſe foure properties, that is: 1. to be carefull: 2. cleanely: 3. patient: 4. paineful. To be carefull of his hawke, horſe, and ſpaniels at all times: not to be ſlouthful in lying long in bed, or ſleeping in the day, to be no gameſter,

Foure good qualities in a Falconer.

1. Carefull.

nor to forſlow any neceſſaries for his hawke when fit times are, as feeding, bathing, ſcouring, ſtoning, coping, imping, training, waſhing, flying, or ſuch like; and to be careful to beſtow her alwayes where he is ſure that ſhe can take no hurt by hogs, dogs, turkies, geeſe, peacockes, buzzards, or ſuch big fowles. Alſo to be careful of his horſe, and fauourable in riding of him not too extremely, remembring

Prou.12. the ſaying of *Salomon*: A righteous man regardeth the life of his beaſt, and is mercifull to the beaſt that doth him ſeruice; alſo to feed him wel, and to haue him walked after trauell, and well dreſſed, to keepe him from gauling, or hurt by ill ſaddles, or laming for want of ſhooes. Alſo to be carefull of his ſpaniels, in well ordering, feeding, drying & kenelling of them, as ſhall hereafter be ſhewed more at

Cleanely. large. To be cleanely, by waſhing his hands alwayes before he do dreſſe his

hawkes

hawkes meate, and to keep his haukes pearches and ſtandings ſweete and cleanely; in wearing of his clothes neate and handſome fit for his place and calling, rather cleanely then coſtly. Alſo he muſt be patient, which is a very needfull vertue in a Falconer, for he ſhall haue many croſſes and hard euents, which without patience (being a ſpeciall grace from God) he cãnot nor will not endure, but either will ſweare or curſe (which he ought by all meanes to auoyde) or breake out furiouſly into brauling, quarelling, fighting, or boxing and tumbling his hawke about his fiſt, if either ſhe will not be hooded, but bite or ſcratch him by the hands; or by ouermuch ſpurring or beating of his horſe, when he is angrie; or ouermuch beating or maiming of his ſpaniels: all which are very great faults and imperfections. And therefore a Falconer hath great cauſe to beſeech Patient.

God to grant vnto him the excellent vertue of patience. Alſo it is a great croſſe to a Falconer to loſe his hauke, which ſomtimes doth happen to the beſt Falconers, though much more ſeldome to them that vſe high flying hawkes, then to others that keepe bangling hawkes, for that by training and well feeding of them, they will ſeldomer rome or ſeeke to kil checke, then thoſe that are hardly and badly fed, and moſtly vſed to cold & waſht meates; whereof I haue had often experience, hauing known diuers long-winged hawkes of diuers ſorts, being hardly and hungerly kept that would be often loſt, by roming after checke, & flying to pigeon-houſes, and ſome that would flie into pigeon-houſes: whereas a hawke that is trained will ſometimes flie with pigeons home to their houſes (if they be not farre off) but will returne againe preſently to the Faulconer, and how farre ſoeuer

they

they do go, yet they wil in ſome ſhort time returne to the place where they left their keeper, if they do not kill any thing which is a great chance if they do. I haue mewed a Falcon ſeuē yeares, and flowne with her yearely to the field, vntill Chriſttide and after, and neuer loſt her one night in all that time, as is well knowne in theſe parts. Now foloweth to ſpeake of the painfulneſſe that ſhould be in a good Falconer: as firſt, when need requireth for him to get meate for his hauke, horſe or ſpaniels; as alſo if he loſe his hauke, to ſeeke painefully and wiſely for her: alſo for the entring of young ſpaniels, and making them to be at commaundement, by beating them when time is, for running or hunting at riot, and to keepe them coupled eſpecially in breeding time of Partridges, and while they are but young and ſmall; at which times if they do runne loſe, they will deſtroy Painefull.

very many. Alſo to be painefull with his peece if neede be, to kill hawkes-meate: but that being vnlawfull, and for that they wil be tempted to ſhoot at houſe-pigeons, it is a better and ſurer way to make prouiſion as I will ſhew you in the next Chapter. Alſo he muſt be furniſhed and prouided of all neceſſaries belonging to his charge and office; for which cauſe it is needfull for him to haue a pretie cloſet or roome to keepe in vnder locke and key, ſuch neceſſarie tooles & other things as he ſhall haue cauſe often to vſe; it being a good qualitie in a Falconer to make haukes hoods, geſts, buets, leaſhes, luers, lethers for dog couples, haukes-bags, and bags to carie traine partridges or pigeons in: alſo ſome Carpenters tooles to make haukes pearches withal: and he muſt haue choiſe of hawkes bels of all ſcantlings, coping yrons, ſciſſers, imping needles of all ſizes, mommy, ſperma

Neceſſaries for the Falconer.

A cloſet.

ſperma ceti, and ſtone-pitch for bruſes in haukes, and all other needfull apothecary ſtuffe for haukes diſeaſes and cures, as you may ſee well ſet downe in M. *George Turberuile* his booke of haukes; not meaning herein to write of their diſeaſes and cures, but to referre you to him and others that haue written at large thereof. Alſo to haue in his ſaid cloſet all ſorts of ſtaues, rods, quants, poles and cudgels, which are to be vſed as I haue ſhewed you in the former Chapter of poles and cudgels; ſo alſo ſtaues of all ſcantlings are neceſſarie, aſwell ſmall to walke with, as bigge to vſe for defence when neede requireth: quants, long ſtaues, great poles or rods are to be vſed in hawking to the riuer, which high flying field haukes may alſo be vſed vnto at times fit for it: the long ſmall poles are to be vſed by al Falconers for them to beate the earſhes, furzes, heath or buſhes with-

al, and to beate in the ſpaniels, if need be. Alſo it is good to ſticke it into the ground for a marke to find any thing by, that is let fall when any rideth haſtily, and cannot ſtay the taking of it vp; and when any findeth Partriges, a hare, or any other thing ſitting on the ground, to ſticke it vp, and to take ſome marke againſt it by ſome hill, buſh or tree, or by the quarters, Eaſt, Weſt, North or South, ſo as he that ſticketh it vp may go readily vnto any thing that either he hath found ſitting or did let fall, as aforeſaid, ſticking the biggeſt end thereof into the ground, for which cauſe it muſt be made ſomewhat ſharpe at the end: and alſo for that it may eaſily be put vnder the Falconer his girdle when it ſhal pleaſe him, it being good to make them of ſome light wood, as of hazle, willow, burch or ſuch like, they being about the bigneſſe of ones thombe or leſſe at the bigger end,

and

and ſixe or ſeuen foote long; the ſmal tops of them to be cut off. Now I wil ſhew you both the beſt faſhion of a hauks bag for the Falconer to weare at his girdle, & alſo of others to carie at his ſadle pummel; I meane ſuch as are beſt to carie a traine partridge or pigeon in, to keepe them from bruiſing of their bodies and fethers, as alſo from beraying of their fethers with their owne dung, which will hinder much their flying. And firſt of a bag to weare at his girdle, he muſt make or cauſe to be made a bag of a meane ſize, of cãuas, ſackcloth, or of what other ſtuffe you ſhal think good, without any iron ring, hauing two loopes cut through, or ſet on the backſide of the bag, one inch or more below the top or vpper part of it, for your girdle to be put through them: on the foreſide ouer your girdle muſt be a gathered bag, ſufficient for a partridge or pigeon to be put into, to open at

A Hawkes bag.

both ends ſidewaies, and gathered together with ſtrings like vnto a purſe, ſo as you may put in the partridge or pigeon at one end, and take it out at the other end ſidewaies: the deuice is that it ſhall lie ſteddy and faſt, ſo as it will not flap vp and down in riding or going, to bruſe it, as it would do in an ordinarie bag, and will keepe them from beraying of their wing-fethers with their dung. It may haue other ſmall purſes in it, as ſhall like you, but it will not turne vnleſſe there be a ſweeuill below the traine purſe. Alſo a paire of bags to hang at your ſaddle pummell are very neceſſary to haue: you may make the couering of them to be of ſuch leather, cloth or any other ſtuffe that your ſadle is couered withall, to be of the ſcantling, bignes and faſhion of the hawkes bag aforeſaid, wanting onely the loopes, and faſtened together with lether or lace about a foot long, hauing a ſlit in the midſt

Bags to cary traines in.

midſt to put the pummell of the ſaddle through it, and two points being faſtened to the forepart of the ſaddle, againſt the lower part of the bolſtering before; the ſaid points to be put through the lower part of the ſayd bags to faſten them to the ſadle. The reaſon is, that the ſaid bags ſhall not ſtirre or waggle more then the ſaddle doth, it being a very good way to cary traines in. And to end this chapter withall, I wil ſhew you ſuch neceſſaries as a Faulconer ſhall need alwayes to carie about him in his haukes-bag, or otherwiſe. Firſt he ſhall haue great vſe of a criance of eightie or a hundred fadoms long to be made of very good yarne, and the ſmaller it is the better ſo as it be ſtrong, to be coloured blacke with inke, or browne with ſome other die, and after to be well and throughly dried; hauing a naile faſtened at the end, for the criance to ſlide through it, to take any hawke

Neceſſaries to carie in his bag.

withall that hath bene long loſt, and that wil not ſuffer you to come neare vnto her: by doing thus, if it be in plaine ground, & that the hawk hath either taken a prey, or that you haue giuen her a pigeon or other thing that ſhe is feeding vpon it, then if you perceiue and trie that ſhe wil not ſuffer you to come to her and take her vp, but that ſhe will flie away and leaue her prey or carie it away, then go not neare her, but being with your criance in your hand a pretie way off, ſo as ſhe doth ſit ſtill and feed, then ſtick downe and make faſt in the ground the end of your criance, and let it runne from the reele vpon the ground, and keepe you that diſtance ſtill from her at the leaſt, going round about her, and go ſo far off or further from the hawke, directly beyond her, ſo as ſhe be in the midſt, directly between you and the end of your criance that is faſtened in the ground,

ground, and then pull ſoftly and leiſurely the criance, vntill it be come cloſe vnto the hawke: and ſtill to the luer whiſtle, or ſaying A gar a gar, or Ho ho, to her. And when ſhe feedeth pull the criance, and tight it ſtreit and ſtiffe, lifting it vp from the ground, ſo as at and againſt the hauke it may riſe ſomwhat aboue the pigeon, or other prey that is in the hawkes feete; and then to go round about the hawke, keeping ſtill that diſtance of carying the criance tight ſtill in your hand, & ſo you ſhall ſurely wind the ſaid criance about her legs, keeping it tight in your hād, & going twice or thrice round about her, and then to come and take her. But if a wild hauke or other thing that you would take, as a ſpar-hawk, marlin, buzzard, keſtril or ſuch like, haue caught or do feed vpon any ſuch foule, as they be not able to carie away, but that you can put them from it, thē your beſt way is to

double your criance into the maile that is faſtened to the end of it, and to ſet it round about the ſaid fowle lying vpon the ground, and to faſten the fowle to the ground by thruſting a woodden pin of two or 3. handfuls long through the ſaid fowle into the ground. Alſo you muſt take three or foure of the wing fethers of the ſayd fowle, it being a pigeon, crow, rooke, mew or ſuch like, and ſticking the quils thereof into the ground within the criance cloſe about the ſaid foule, ſtanding ſomewhat bending or aſlope inwards towards the fowle; ſo as when you pull the criance, thoſe fethers will cauſe it to riſe vpwards ouer them, whereby it will take the hawke by one or both her feete; or if it miſſe, it is by great miſchance. Alſo you muſt haue a pin of wood or iron of a foote long or thereabout, hauing at one end a hole being as big as a Ioyners pin-wimble, through which hole

hole the maile aforeſaid muſt eaſily go, and the other end to be ſharpe pointed: which pin muſt be thruſt into the ground, ſo as the hole or top thereof do ſtand foure or fiue inches aboue the ground, cloſe vnto that ſide of the fowle that you do mind to draw the criance, and the ſaid criance is to runne through that hole; ſo as when you pull the criance, and that the Hawke or other thing is caught by the legges, the criance will hold her faſt vnto the ſaid pin. And it is good when you haue layd and ſet the ſaid criance, that you plucke off ſome fethers from the ſaid fowle, and couer both the pin and criance withall a pretie way off from the ſayd fowle. Alſo ſome other ſhort peeces of criance, packthreed or balch is neceſſary to haue in your bag to tie a pigeon or partridge that you giue to a hauk, if you doubt that ſhe will either carie, or not ſuffer you to take her vp.

Alſo a ſpare hood, leaſh, geſts and bu-
ets will be good to haue in readines,
either for your ſelfe or for others that
may want ſuch: alſo a paire of coping
irons, ſmall ſciſſers, imping needles of
al ſcantlings, ſymon; and ſuch a reele,
round net and lime-twigs, as I haue
deſcribed in the ſeuenth chapter fol-
lowing. And when you ſhall hawke
in warme or very drie wether on the
champion or hilly ground, and farre
from houſes, then it is good to haue
in your bag alſo a ſmall tin-bottle, or
a thicke litle glaſſe to be cloſe ſtop-
ped with waxe or corke, to cary faire
water in to waſh your haukes meate,
or caſting withall: and it is good alſo
to carie ſtill about you in a litle glaſſe
ſome bitter water, or in a boxe ſome
pouder of Aloes ſuckatrina, or Aloes
hepatica; which water or Aloes is
good to be caſt on the bloud or fleſh
of any checke that your hawke ca-
cheth, ſuffering her to feed vpon it,
but

but now and then to caſt of that water or powder vpon the bloud or fleſh, ſo as the hauke do not ſee when you caſt it on as neare as you can; and that is ſo bitter as it will make her to leaue it, and perhaps neuer catch the like checke after: as once I had a haggard tercell gentle, who before would often kill a chough, but after I once dreſſed it ſo, he did neuer kill any more, and yet I kept and flew with him neare a yeare after. Alſo ſome partridges wings are needfull to haue in your purſe, to ſeele traines withall. And if he can haue a ſpare roome to put this litle booke in alſo, it may ſtand him in ſtead ſometimes; but I wiſh rather that he would carie it alwayes in his heart-bag, conſcience and memorie, and to do alwayes thereafter, eſpecially in matters concerning his ſoule.

CHAP. 4.

The commendation of hawking and Hawkes.

I Mind not to write any long diſcourſe in commendation of hawking and Haukes, neither the deſcription of the natures, kinds and properties of them, but will referre you therein vnto the reading of Maiſter *George Turberuile* his booke of Hawkes, who hath writen very well and at large thereof: onely in this Chapter I will ſhew you my opinion of the commodities and pleaſures of high flying Hawkes, ouer and aboue other ſports and delights: and then which ſorts and kinds of Hawkes are meeteſt and fitteſt to make high flyers: and laſtly, to ſhew you of ſuch neceſſaries as do belong vnto them. But firſt I will ſpeake a few words in the commendation of that gentlemanly ſport and recreation, which is

the

the pleaſanter and more delightfull, in that it is to be had and done with more reaſonable exerciſe, then many others, it not being too vehement or too great, nor too eaſie or to litle, but in a meane betweene both, which is beſt of all: being in it both the pleaſure of hunting by the ſpaniels, which are very delightful to behold in their hunting and raunging in the fields: and there is much pleaſure to be ſeen both in the hawkes nimble, ſwift and high flying, and alſo in her free ſtouping, ſtriking and truſſing; it being veſtrange to ſee a wild bird by nature, and of them alſo that haue bin a long time wild and haue preyed for themſelues abrode, to be brought to that paſſe as to ſtoupe faſt and ſuddenly from as high a pitch or gate as ſhe can be ſeene and diſcerned, vnto the Faulconer his foote, caſting but out his luer or hawkes gloue onely. Beſides, it requireth not ouer-early ri-

ſing, and being abrode in vnreaſonable cold mornings, as muſt be in hunting & trailing with hounds, eſpecially to the hare, foxe, otter, and ſuch like: for the Faulconer muſt ſtay vntil his hauke hath caſt, cleaned and wethered, ſo as by that time all neceſſaries may well be had that ſhall need for the day. Alſo the ſport continueth longer then any other that is to be done abrode, and with leſſe daunger for taking hurt by fals from horſes, and ſpoyling them by breaking their winds: for about this ſport there ſhould not be ouer-haſtie riding, as I haue ſhewed in the ſecond Chapter. All which conſidered, maketh me to think that the moſt ſort of Noblemen and Gentlemen (for whom this and ſuch other recreations were by God ordained) wil agree with me that hawking is, if not the chiefeſt, yet not inferiour to any recreation that God hath allowed to be vſed in his

his feare. And whereas ſome that delight not as yet in this ſport but in others, may alledge that Hawkes are coſtly to buy and to keepe, and will not liue long, and often be loſt: I anſwer, that to buy them from the cage they are moſt commonly cheape, and they may be taken in many places wild here in England eaſily, and with ſmal coſt, and are kept with ſmal charge alſo. And for liuing long, I haue knowne and often heard of many long-winged hawkes that haue liued eighteene or twentie yeares, and ſome much longer. And there is yet liuing, or was very lately, a Lanaret in a Gentleman his keeping of good worſhip (named *Thomas Palmer* Eſquire, of *Wingham* in the countie of Kent) that is wel knowne to be neere thirtie yeeres old, and hath bin many yeeres an excellent high flying and free ſtouping hawke. Now for the often loſing them, what others haue

done therein, I cannot ſay: but for my owne part, I did neuer in all my time loſe any long winged hawke altogether (as far as I can now remember) but onely a caſt of eyeſt Tercell gentles; the one brake his leaſh very early in a morning, and a caſement of my hall window being open, did flie out thereof, and being very windie wether, he did flie as I thinke very far downe the wind, and ſo I loſt him, & neuer had him againe; and the other I loſt in Winſor forreſt going out of my ſight with a ſhole of lapwings: they being all that I loſt to my remembrance, by flying away, in forty yeeres at the leaſt, in which time I haue had many. I had an eyeſt Faulcon about 20. yeeres laſt paſt, which I did flie at partridges withall yeerely vntill Chriſttide and after, the ſpace of 7. yeeres; and in al that time I neuer loſt her one night. Thus much ſhall ſuffice for the commendation of hauking

king and hawkes. Now for their neceſſaries belonging to thē, which are many; but I will ſpeak only of ſuch as are moſt neceſſary. And firſt to begin with their meat, without which they cannot liue, and wherewith they liue the longer or leſſe while, according to the wholeſomeneſſe and good vſe thereof: whereof I will make no long diſcourſe, becauſe I do mind to be briefe, and to make this but a litle book that it may be put into the Falconers pocket or haukes-bag, ſo as he that careth for it may haue it ſtill about him; referring ſuch as deſire or ſhall neede more skill then is here ſet downe, to the reading of M. *George Turberuile* his booke of Hawkes, where they may ſee all neceſſaries both for Faulconers and Hawkes ſet downe at large. Thus much I will wiſh and aduiſe each Faulconer that he be alwayes prouided of ſtore of pigeons (getting young, and not to

Neceſſaries for Hawkes.

take old with nets, or robbing of pigeon-houſes in the night, ſpoyling thereby many a good houſe), and to keep them in a ſmall roome made for that purpoſe, which hauing a partition in it, one part may ſerue for pigeons, and the other for partridges vnbutted; or one room being large may ſerue for them both to keep them together, but then there muſt be a canuas or ſome other cloth ouer head, croſſe ouer the ſaid houſe about ſixe foot high, hanging ſomewhat looſe, ſo as when the partridges flie vp againſt it, they cānot hurt themſelues: alſo ſtraw muſt be layd round about the ſides and bottom for them to fall vpon when they are ſtirred; and to ſet ſome ote, rie or wheate ſheues in the corners for them to runne behind when meate and water is brought them, which they muſt be ſerued with dayly, or at the leaſt euery ſecond day; it being good to put their water

A houſe for pigeons and partridges.

water into broade and flat bottomed pans of earth or tin, ſuch as are vſed by many country folkes for dripping pans. It is good alſo to haue in ſtore liue choughes, pies, crowes, rookes or ſeamewes, or any of them as you can beſt get, which will be kept and liue with litle charge in any walled or paled orchard or garden, and wil be readie meate for hawkes at all times. They will be taken, choughes and rooks with nets, crowes with a limed ſheafe ſet about a buzzard, & a crow or two tied downe to the ground vnto the buzzard in the midſt of the ſaid limed ſheafe, which is a vſuall thing: pies will be taken with a little peece of raw fleſh, layed on a log or the top of a paile or raile, whereunto a limed thred of a yard long is faſtened, the one end thereof to the fleſh, and the other end hauing a ſmall naile, hog ring, or ſhoo-buckle tied vnto it. Alſo ſea-mewes are taken

Hauks meat

with welks, ſpringes, tames & grins: all theſe wil liue with wormes, chopt liuers, chopt guts, curds, corne, and with many other things of ſmal coſt. Other neceſſaries for haukes, are ſuch things as is vſed about thē, as hoods, geſts, leaſhes, buets, bels, vervils and garters: of al which I ſhal need to ſay but little, becauſe they are ſo generally known & vſed. Of hoods this I wiſh that you do alwaies chuſe them rather too large then too litle, for being little they will much diſlike and diſquiet the hawke. Alſo be ſure that they be not too ſtreight againſt the haukes nares, but wide and eaſie: and haue care to keep them cleane in the inſide right againſt their eyes: for there will grow a roughneſſe with duſt and the moiſture of the hawkes eyes, and ſometimes ſmall peeces of fleſh of the hawkes meate will get in and ſticke there; which commeth by putting on of her hood when her beake

beake is not cleane, but that ſome meate doth ſticke about it: all which you may eaſily and quickly helpe, and amend with your finger & naile. Geſts, leaſhes, buets, bels and veruils need no deſcription or directiõ how to vſe them, they are ſo commonly & generally knowne and vſed; but garters are litle knowne or vſed, being much better for haggards or other high flying hawkes then veruils are; thinking that I had the firſt that were vſed in England, which I deuiſed after the loſſe of the beſt and higheſt flying hauke that euer I had, being an old haggard tercel gentle, which was taken in the Ile of *Sheappey* in the countie of Kent; who had this quality, that if I loſt him but a day or two, if the wether were wet in that time, ſo as his geſts were wet, then would he bite or gnaw the veruils off from his geſts, ſometimes one, and ſometimes both before I had him againe.

Of garters for Hawkes.

And at the laſt, I loſing him towards the ſpring of the yeere, & being gone from thoſe haunts in theſe parts, where he was wont alwayes to vſe, when before time I loſt him, made me to thinke that he was gone ouer ſea to breed, and made little enquirie after him; but he went to the Ile of *Sheappey* aforeſaid, where he was taken a yeere and more before; and hauing then neither bell nor veruil, was by great chance taken there again by a fouler that went in the ſaid mearſh, ſeeing him to ſtoupe at fowle: and ſtouping very freely, meaning to ſtrike a ducke or mallard, the fowle eſpying him, and wrinching or turning from him, he miſſing to hit the the fowle, did ſtrike himſelfe into the mire or durt, and ſo berayed him as he could not flie. Which the Fowler ſeeing, did runne to him and tooke him, and brought him to a friend of his and an acquaintance of mine, one

Iohn

Iohn Fag, a wealthy yeomã dwelling in that Iland, who gaue him to one M. *William Partridge* a gentleman of Kent, his neighbor and good friend: who seeing that he had bene in hand before, because part of his gests were about his legs, he sought shortly after to fly with him vnto partriges; which the tercel wel knowing, did with him as he did with me, I meane, to flye so high at the retriue, as he was famous in Kent. And I walking in *S. Paules* Church in London not long after with diuers Kentish gẽtlemen, some of my kindred and others of my acquaintance, by hearing them report of him, and that he was taken vp and giuen to M. *Partridge*, caused me to thinke that it might be my Hawke which I lost: and so indeed it was, & I had had him againe if he had liued, the said M. *Partridge* being a very honest Gentleman, who acknowledged vnto me in Westminster hall the

hawke to be mine, by ſome ſecret ſecret marke that I told him of: but the hawke did die ſhortly after in his keeping. I neuer had any hawke that I thoght did flie ouer high but he, for he would often flie ſo high, that I could not keep ſight of him in cleere weather, and ride vp and downe to ſeeke to ſerue him, but haue bin faine to deſire ſome of my companie to ſtand ſtill and keepe eye on him whileſt I ſought to ſerue him at the retriue. I write this to ſhew you the good that may come by garters, which if he had had, I had not loſt him long. I haue vſed them vpon my haukes euer ſince the loſſe of that tercell, which was about 30. yeeres laſt paſt. The commodity of them is, that although a hawke be loſt neuer ſo long, yet they will continue about their legs ſtill, although the geſts be quite rot away. They may be made of gold, ſiluer, alcumie, tin, copper or braſſe:

Of garters for Hawkes.

braſſe. The faſhion of them is to go round about the haukes legs, ouer the geſts. They muſt be made with two ioynts in halfe circles, which being cloſed together muſt be a prety deale bigger then the hawkes legs beneath the knees; ſo as it may come eaſily ouer the middle of that part of the geaſts, where the geſts are faſtened to the haukes legges; and with a bodkin one end of it to be put through the hole of the geſt where they are faſtened to the hawkes legges; one of the ioynts to be riuited, to hold the two halfe circles aforeſayd together: and when it is vpon the hawkes leg, then to put a ſmal pin into the other ioynt, when they are cloſed together, and bēding the ſaid pin cloſe to the ioynt of the garter, to file it, or ſaw the pin a litle with a knife and breake it off; ſo as the ſaid pin will not come out, vnleſſe the head or crooked end thereof be cut off: which you may quickly do

with a paire of pinsers or copingirons when you would take them off. Which garters must be grauen both within & without, to shew his name, countrey and dwelling place that is owner of the hauke. And that which is grauen vpō the one without or on the outside, must be grauen vpon the other on the inside; so as although one of them (by mishap) should go off from the hawkes leg and be lost, yet if she haue but one of them on, taking that off from the hawkes leg, it will shew without and within as much as was to be read on the outside of them both, when they were both vpon the haukes legs. As for example, thus much may be grauen vpon one of them, viz. S^R. THOMAS SHERLEY OF, thus much on the outside of one garter; WISTON IN SVSSEX, thus much on the inside of that garter: and so on the other garter contrarie,

rie, as *Sir Thomas Sherley of*, within; & *Wiſton in Suſſex*, without. To haue thē made of ſiluer, I haue vſually payed two ſhillings ſixepence, or two ſhillings eightpence for the two paire, which are to ſerue for one hawke: I neuer cauſed any to be made but of ſiluer. Thus much in the commendation of Hawkes and neceſſaries belonging to them.

Chap. 5.

The care to be had in the choice of Hawkes.

AS for the care that is to be had in the choice of hauks (I meane, to buy them from the cage, or where there is choice of thē to be had) cōſiſteth chiefly in theſe 3. points: which is, that they be ſound of health, limbs and fethers. And therefore it will be good that you haue ſome triall of their induing their meate, and to ſee

their caſting before you do buy the: and thereby you ſhall iudge whether they be ſound or not: therefore it is beſt to buy them vpon a liking of two or three dayes triall, in which time you may well iudge of them. Alſo to ſee that their eyes be cleare and well, and their mouthes and throates be ſound from the frounce or canker which they wil often haue: alſo that they haue no hurt or impediment in their limbes: and that they be not weake or tainted in the backe, which you ſhall partly perceiue by her crouching or ſtouping forward; or by ſagging or hanging downe of her wings, & bending of her traine. But if the hawke ſtand vpright, and beare vp her head and wings wel, and carie her traine ſtraight or outright, and not clap it to the pearch or fiſt; theſe are good ſignes that the hawke is ſound & ſtrong in her back, which is the chiefeſt matter to be reſpected by

by any that deſireth to haue a high flying hauke: for if her back be weak, ſhe cannot continue good for that purpoſe. The next care muſt be had, to be ſure that ſhe haue had no hurt in her lims when ſhe was very yong, neither by breaking of any wing or leg: which you may find by caſting, ſearching and feeling of her. Alſo to haue triall of their ſtrength in their feete, by ſeazing and griping; for I haue ſeene a hauke that hath had as faire and ſound feete and tallons to ſee to, as might be, and yet hath had no ſtrength in one of her feete (and ſometimes but in one or two pounces) but onely to ſtand vpon it, and could ſcarcely cloſe it together, or had any ſtrength or force in it; therefore it is good to haue care & reſpect thereof. Laſtly, that her fethers be whole and ſound without taynts in them, both the ten principall wing-feathers, and alſo her traine feathers:

and that ſhe do want none of them, eſpecially the quils; for ſhe may either her ſelfe plucke out ſome of them being young and in bloud, which will neuer come againe, or elſe by miſchance, ſome may be pulled out or broken in bloud, that will not grow or ſhoot out againe: but if onely the feathers be but broken, and the quils whole, that is no great matter, for they may be imped either in the fether or quill. Thus hauing ſhewed & warned you to foreſee and auoyde theſe inconueniences; now I will likewiſe ſhew you my ſimple opinió, and that I haue heard and knowne heretofore to haue bene obſerued in the choice of long-winged haukes in generall: which is, that as alwayes the hens or females of them are bigger then the cocks or males, ſo (the ſhape and plume regarded withall) moſt Faulconers haue liked to chuſe for field hawkes the leaſt of the hens, and the

The choice of Hawkes.

the biggeſt of the cockes; accounting the leaſt hen hauke of each kind to be big enough for any reaſonable fowle, and lighter and likelier to be a high flier: and the other ſort (I meane the males) being large, to be the ſtrõger & better able to endure the wether, and maintaine their flight. But as the Falconers that ſell hawkes, will tell thoſe that they ſee to be curious in their choice, that all feathers flie: ſo indeed diuerſe times very vnlikely hawkes, both for plume and ſhape, do proue very excellent haukes, eſpecially ſuch as are called Baſtard haukes, which is, when one kind doth engender with another kind. But to ſay my mind in the choice of hawkes by their ſhape and plume, I wil here ſet downe ſuch obſeruations as in my time (for the moſt part) hath bin obſerued and liked. Firſt to chooſe the leaſt of the hens and biggeſt of the cockes, as I haue before ſaid (vnleſſe to vſe them

to great fowles, as buzzards, wild-geeſe, hearns or ſuch like; for ſuch the biggeſt are meeteſt) hauing regard withal to the fitneſſe of their ſhape in other reſpects; as to haue a big beake, large nares, ſmall eyes, bearing the pinions of their wings high and backewardes, ſeeming to haue as it were three heads, their bodies broade and ſhort, their thighes bigge, their legges ſhort and bending outwards at the knees, their pounces and tallons long and ſmall, their wings long and ſharp at the points, their traines rather ſhort then long. Theſe ſhall ſuffice for the good ſhape. Now reſteth to ſpeake ſomewhat of the plumes of hawkes, or colour of the feathers of their bodies, & which are accounted the beſt: which for my part I will chiefly refer vnto their likings that do buy the hawkes, thinking that to be the beſt for euery particular perſon that doth pleaſe and content themſelues beſt; it being

being no great matter what plume they be of, for that there are good & bad of all plumes, as is found alſo in the colours and markes of horſes and other things. Yet neuertheleſſe I will ſay ſomewhat therein, according to that I haue knowne to be accounted of amongſt the beſt Faulconers in my time: wherein I will chiefly ſpeake of Faulcons and Tercell gentles, hauing had moſt experience of them, & haue vſed thē more then any other haukes.

The beſt colours and plumes of Haukes.

My deſire hath alwayes bin either to haue them very blank, which is a whitiſh & light ruſſet colour, of all the fethers of her bodie, with many very white fethers vpon the top or crown of her head; or elſe to be very blacke, hauing often knowne very excellent good haukes of thoſe colours: ſome alſo doe greatly like and commend the colour or plume that is like vnto the Turtle-doue or Caſtrill. This ſhal ſuffice for the choice of hawkes.

Chap. 6.

The skilfull and carefull cariage of Hawkes.

ALthough this may ſeeme to be a very weake ground or foundation to make a whole Chapter thereof; yet being rightly & well conſidered, it is indeed the chiefeſt point, & good part that can be in a Faulconer, for the good of his hawke: and there are more hawkes vtterly ſpoyled by ill cariage and vſage in their cariage, for want of skill and patience, then there are any other way; by iogling & vnſteadie carying their hand that they do carie the hawke vpon, cauſing her to bate much, which is a great weakening to her. Alſo ſome Faulconers (yea many I doubt) that are impatient, will toſſe and tumble them of purpoſe about their fiſts, and not leaue ſo to do, vntil for very wea-

rineſſe

rineſſe and weaknes they force them tø be quiet and to ſit ſtill; which they cannot doe long together, as long as they are on their fiſtes, for that their hand doeth ſo goggle and ſhake, as they cannot ſit faſt and quietly: hauing often heard it accounted amongſt good falconers, as one of the beſt and chiefeſt points that belongs to a Faulconer, to be a good hawkes pearch, that is, to cary a hawke well and eaſily: without which it is vnpoſſible to haue a hawk to continue long, ſtrong, and to haue a good backe; that being the greateſt helpe and furtherance, to be in hope of a luſtie and ſtoute high flying hawke. A weake hawke may be vpward, and may ly in a good place, either being whiſtled of, or elſe at the retriue; but it muſt be all by the helpe and aduantage of the wind, or in calme weather; and to lie ſome ſhort time, and then to be ſerued at the

firſt ſtoope, or elſe ſhe will go to the ſtand. But a luſty and ſtrong hawke will labour and worke luſtily vnto a high pitch or gate in a rough weather without helpe of the wind; and if ſhe miſſe to truſſe or to ſtrike at the firſt ſtooping, ſhe will make a luſtie and high point, and make it good againe vp to her former pitch: yea perhaps higher and higher to the ſecond or third ſtooping. The way to helpe or amend the aforeſayd ill cariage of a hawke, muſt be by the Falconers great care to keep his hand ſtiffe and ſteady, neither ſtirring it inward nor outward, ſo as the hawkes traine or ſtearn, may ſtand ſtreit outright with her wings, and not to clap to the hand, or waggle vp and down: but continually to ſtand as ſtiffe and as ſteady as may be. And whereas I haue knowne diuerſe hawkes that haue bene diſliked by their owners, onely for that they accounted them

To cary a hawke well.

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ill weathen hawkes; this was chiefly becauſe they were ill caried: for after that they came into a good Faulconers hands, they proued to ſit well in the weather. Alſo, there may be helpes vnto an ill weather hawke, to amend their ill ſitting, which commonly is moſt vſuall in eyeſt hawkes: whereof I will ſhewe you ſuch as I haue vſed. But firſt, of all other helpes be ſure to haue a ſteadie hand, without which they will neuer ſit faſt nor well. Hauing that, I meane a ſteadfaſt hand, and yet neuertheleſſe the hawke will not ſit, but either will ſinke from the fiſt forward or backward, or bate vpright, then vſe theſe helpes following: which is, that if ſhe do ſinke forward or backward, then ſtay her vp with your right hand, ſtroking her breaſt, and the fore-eadges of his wings; alſo putting your hand vnder her beake, and raiſing vp her head withall: and

Helpes to make a hawke ſit.

thus do as often as ſhe doth offer to ſinke. But if this will not ſerue or helpe, but that ſhe will ſtill ſinke, or offer to flie forwards or backwards, then hold one of her ſingles or pounces betweene your thumbe and fore-finger of your left hand which you do cary her vpon, which may cauſe her to ſtay the better vppon your hand, and commonly ſhe will gnaw and bite at that hand to get her foote loſe: but be prouided to haue a good thicke gloue, and ſuffer her to bite her ſill. Then if you ſee that ſhe do ſit the better for it, and ſeeketh to get loſe her foote by pulling and biting, then let it go, that ſhe may ſtand vpon it, being looſe: but if ſhe do offer to ſtirre as ſhe did before, then ſtroake her firſt, as is aforeſayd; and if that will not ſerue, take hold againe of her foote: yea, of her whole foote, if the other helpe not. Alſo, if ſhe be a very ill weather hawke, and ſo ill

as

as the other aforesayd helpes will not make her sit, then to take both her legs in your left hand and hold them fast, somewhat aboue the knees of the hawke, so as she cannot wrench them in the ioynts of the knees or middle ioynts of the legges; and staying her on your fist with your other hand, let her baite and bite as much as she will, but hold her so still vntill she doth sit quietly: which if she do, then set her vp on your fist againe, and let her stand loose awhile, to trie whether she will sit or not. But if she do not, then stroake her as before; if that will not serue, then hold one single; if that helpe not, hold one of her feete againe in your hand; but if that will not neither, then take her by both legs, as is aforesayd: and in thus doing I haue knowne diuerse ill weather hawkes made to sit well in short time, and neuer to sit ill after. Some thinke it good to set them abroad

Other helpes.

much in the wind hooded after they are full fed: and ſome do vſe to haue cloſe hoods made with leather, to go ouer all the hawkes beake, and either to faſten it to the hood, or to haue it looſe and to faſten it to the hood when they will. But with care and good vſage, I do thinke that the other way, onely by cariage and ordering as I haue here ſet downe, will bring any hawke from that ill property or qualitie. Thus much for the skilfull and carefull cariage of hawkes.

Chap. 7.

Of the manning, making, training and taking of hawkes.

NOw will I ſhew you the order of manning, making, training and taking of hawkes, according as I haue ſeene and vſed this 40. yeares and

and more. When you first haue them or any of them, either from the cage, or taken as passengers or haggards, be sure to rid and cleare them from lice and nits, which they alwayes haue; and continuing on them, they will neuer prosper well: which you may easily rid by making this water following, and washing them therein. You must take about a pottle of faire water and let it seeth, then take two spunfuls of pepper, and one spunfull of Staueſacre, both beaten very small in a morter, and put it into the sayd water; and shortly after take a good handfull of bitter hearbes, as of Rue or Hearb-grace, Wormewood, Tanzy, nep, or any other bitter hearbes, of which you will or can best get: & tying it altogether fast in a bundle, being about the bigneſſe of your fist, put it into the sayd water, Staueſacre and pepper, which will sinke to the bottome of the pot or

How to rid lice and nits.

poſnet, if it be a little ſtirred before you do put in the ſayd bundle. Let it ſeeth the ſpace of one houre or more, then take it off from the fire and let it coole vntill it be but bloud-warme: then take out the bundle of hearbes and ſtraine them through a courſe linnen cloath, and put it in vnto the water and pepper: then get a great & large trugge or baſon and put the water thereinto. There muſt be two others beſides your ſelfe, to helpe you to hold & to waſh the hawke, which muſt be handled in this ſort following. Firſt, to caſt her ſtanding on the fiſt: then to turne her breſt vpwards, the one holding her body, and the other holding her head and feete: then he that waſheth her muſt haue his doublet and ſhirt-ſleeues turned vp almoſt to his elbowes, and taking hold of the hawke, to put her in the ſayd water into the ſayd trugge or baſon, her breaſt vpwards; and taking

vp

vp part of the water with his hands, to wash the hawke therewith against her feathers, all ouer both before and behind: also vnder her wings, and about her neck & head (pulling off her hood) and washing it when her body is well washed (but be sure that none of the water go into her eyes, eares or mouth) and wash her to the skin in all places. Then set her vp vpon her feete, either on a board, or vpon the ground, and when she hath rowsed and shaken her selfe well, then take her on your fist and drie her, either in the Sunne if it do shine, or else by the fire; but keepe on her hood vntill her wings be drie without, and then you may vnhood her, if she be not so wild or rammage, that she will not sit; otherwise keepe her hooded still: but if she will sit, it will helpe well to man her, if she be caried and dried being bare faced. Two daies after you may offer her water to bath in if she will,

To waſh them when they are put in the miew.

but not before. It is good alſo to waſh them with ſuch water alwayes when they are put into the miew. Alſo to weather her one hower or two in the morning on the fiſt vnhooded, after ſhe hath fed, will man her well: but let her not ſtand abroad vnhooded, vnleſſe it be to bathe, and then to dry and weather her on your fiſt vnhooded; otherwiſe let her not ſtand vnhooded abroad, for that will make her wild and rammage. Vſe alwayes to lure ſoftly vnto her when you do come neare her, or towards her, whether ſhe be hooded or vnhooded, to make her to know your voyce; and vſe to ſpeake to her, ſaying: O my bird, ô my good bird, or ſuch like; ſo as ſhe may know you better then others. Then when ſhe is come to haue a good ſtomacke to her meate, and hath had ſome few caſtings of feathers or woollen cloth, and ſometimes a ſcowring of ſalandine

dine and ſtones, or ſuch like, then you may feed her on the luer, luering vnto her. And when ſhe doth know the lure, and hath had one or two liue pigeons on the luer (which you muſt tie cloſe by both the wings, ſo as it cannot flutter) then you may lure her in an euening abroad looſe, if ſhe be well manned: for ſure ſhe will not go away. I haue very ſeldome vſed any criance with any hawke: for they will weaken her, & endanger the tainting of her backe, if it hang on any thing: and if you do vſe any, it muſt hang looſe & not be ouer long. Now when your hawke knoweth the luer and will come well vnto it, then you may begin to traine her, wherein conſiſteth the greateſt skill, to make a good hawke: for if it be done orderly as it ought, then it is a great helpe to make any hawke vpwards; but as it is vſed for the moſt part, it doth the hawkes litle or no

Of manning and making.

good to make them flie high: but I will ſhew you ſuch meanes and helpes therein, as by experience and reaſon I haue found to be beſt.

Of trayning. Firſt, when you begin to traine your hawke, which you may do when ſhe knoweth and loueth the luer well, as that ſhe will come vnto it readily, then in a morning or euening, whether you will, but chiefly in the euening, firſt luer her from anothers hand; and before that ſhe be come to you, caſt out a liue pigeō, hauing ſuch a plummet of lead made faſt to the legs of it, as I will hereafter in this Cha. ſhew you; which muſt be as big as a comon or ordinarie walnut, and ſo big as that the pigeon can flie but a very litle way with it, which you muſt giue her firſt, to cauſe her to ſuffer you to come vnto her: and for that ſhe ſhall not carie it, then when ſhe hath taken it vpon the ground, do you luer and ſpeake vnto her as before,

fore: O my bird, come my good bird, and ſuch like; and go vp and downe round about her, luring and ſpeaking to her, ſuffering her to plume a prety while: and when ſhe beginneth to breake, or flea the necke of the pigeō, then come neare vnto her, and kneele on the ground before you come at her, and go ſoftly creeping to her, ſuffring her ſtill to plume or feed, and luring to her; and ſo gently to take hold of the pigeon, and to ſerue her with it, giuing her a ſmall reward, as the necke and head, and then ſome litle time after, you may call her to the luer, hauing tied that pigeō vnto it either cloſe or by the long ſtring of it, and ſo luring her to it, giue her her breackfaſt or ſupper on it. And thus you may do twiſe or thriſe, if you perceiue that ſhe is coy or ſtrange, or doth offer to dreg either the pigeon with the plummet, or the luer: which if ſhe do not, but is verie

gentle and quiet, then you may the ſooner traine her with looſe pigeons without plummets, or at the leaſt with ſmall plummets, as you muſt haue of them of three ſcantlings at the leaſt: then after as ſhe groweth gentler and more familiar with you, ſo muſt you giue her traynes either with very litle plummets (as ſhall be ſhewed hereafter) or elſe with no plummets at all. But the chiefe cunning is alwayes, eſpecially at the firſt when you do whiſtle off your hawk from your hand, to haue her to lie about you and to climbe ouer you, to lay her off in ſuch a ground as either ſhe may haue aduantage to helpe her to get vp, or elſe a delightfull place where ſhe may take pleaſure in flying high to looke about her. And firſt for the groũd of aduãtage: that is, where the wind doth blow cleare in ſome great and large bottome, there being a great hill, wood, towne, cliffe or caſtell

A place of aduantage.

caſtell directly againſt the wind beyond the ſayd bottome. In ſuch places, if you marke it, you ſhall ſee choghes, kites, buzzards, keſtrils, yea and haggards ſometimes, to lie playing and ſoaring two or three howres together. Such a place is a great helpe and eaſe for a hawke to get vp in: for the wind doth lift them vp higher and higher very eaſily and delightfully for the hawke. Serue her when ſhe is in a good place, alwayes pleaſing her ſo wel on the luer, as that ſhe will come or ſtoope to it as freely as to a looſe traine: for you muſt not alwayes giue them ſeeled traines, or ſuch as they can take with eaſe, but ſometimes vnſeeled old pigins looſe, of purpoſe for her not to catch them, and moſtly to giue them at ſuch diſaduantage for the hawke, either vnſeeled or ſeeled, as that ſhe ſhall hardly take them: but if you minde that ſhe ſhould take them, then you

muſt make faſt the pigeons legs toge-ther with a ſtring, and a haſell nut-ſhell, as ſhall be ſhewed hereafter; or elſe to breake the legs of the pigeon beneath the knees: for if you breake them aboue the knees they will flie badly, and being broken beneath the knees it will flie worſe then with the nut-ſhell aforeſayd. Thus much for training in a place of aduantage: now

A delight-full place.

remaineth to ſhew you of a pleaſant or delightfull place for the hawke to traine her in. Such a place is a faire, large, leuell, or hanging ground, where you may ſee a great way, and haue no let by hils or woods, and to go downe hill ſomewhat, the wind being right before you, and but a ſmall wind. Alſo if it be ei-ther neare to the ſea, hauen, riuer, or other great water, it is the bet-ter; but alwayes be ſure that you go againſt the wind, if it be but a ſmall wind; otherwiſe, with a ſide wind,

wind, a point or two at either ſide of that quarter that the wind ſtandeth directly in; and ſuch a ground and wind wil be delightful for the hauk. If ſhe do rome out half a mile or a mile, either with check, or to view and ſee the coaſt, ſhortly after that ſhe is layd off, be not in doubt of loſing her, for ſhe will ſurely come in again if ſhe do catch no check; which leſt ſhe ſhould do, it will be good that you do ſend one after her, who may keepe eye of her to ſee whether ſhe catch anything or not: but if ſhe do not, then let him that goeth ſay nothing vnto her, but to ride as if he were a traueller, to ſee and marke what ſhe will do; if ſhe kill any checke, then to take it from her aſſoone as he can poſſible, and hoode her vp, & bring her backe to the place where ſhe was layed off, not giuing her any reward; but if ſhe returne againe to her keeper, then let him that goeth after her returne alſo. But if ſhe

did kill and was vſed as is beforeſayd, then the Faulconer may whiſtle her off there againe, and trie her once more, ſhewing her a liue pigeon before he lay her off. And if ſhe ſtay,& ſie vpon him 3.or foure turnes, then let him ſerue her and giue her a good reward: and afterwards to tie it to the luer,as is aforeſaid,and to lure her vnto it, and to ſup her vpon it if it be at night, or elſe to giue her a reaſonable gorge if it be in the morning. Now remaineth to ſhew you the order and vſe of the plummets of lead and hazle nut before recited. The plummets are to be caſt either in a great elder ſticke, taking out the pith and making a hole through it as big as ones finger, and then to ſet it faſt into a peece of clay, the length of it to be according to the number that you minde to make; but one of a handfull long will make three or foure plummets. When you haue ſet it in the clay, then you muſt take

take a big wyer or bodkin and wind a peece of paper twice or thrice about it, and then winding alſo about the paper with a ſmall threed; ſet the wier or bodkin iuſt in the midſt of the hollow elder ſticke, or ſome other peece of wood with a hole bored in it with an awgur of the bigneſſe of your finger or thomb: and hauing ſet the wier in the midſt of the hole as aforeſayd, ſticking faſt in the clay alſo, thē poure in melted lead into the hole aboue, and fill it vp to the top of the wood; but let not the clay be wet, leſt the hot lead ſpout out at the vpper end of the hole, and ſo flie in your face: and of that peece you may make plummets of what ſcantling you will; and likewſe, leſſer plummets in a leſſer Elder, kexe or other hollow thing: and when it is cold then take out the wier or bodkin, & there wil be a hole through the midſt of the lead, into which you muſt put in each plum-

met a peece of inckle or other lace or ſtring, in bigneſſe according to the quantitie of the hole; but it muſt be put in double, hauing two knottes made about the middle therof, about halfe an inch aſunder, which muſt be made before the two endes be put through the hole, & then to put them through the lead, each end being three or foure inches long; and then to knit a ſingle knot at ech end thereof, ſo as it will not be pulled out thorough the lead on neither ſide. And you muſt firſt put in the pigeons leg in the bowt or hole end of the inckle or ſtring, and plucke it cloſe to the two knots to hold the pigeons legge faſt in; and then putting in the other leg between the 2. other ends, and to tie the ends together, ſo as both the pigeons legs may be tied, one at the one end of the plummet, & the other leg at the other end thereof, and the plummet being betweene the pige-

ons

ons legs. Now reſteth to ſhew you the vſe of the hollow hazle nut, that before I ſpake of, which is very good to tie at pigeons legs that is giuen to a hauke, being the lighteſt thing that can be, and wherewith a pigeon will flye aſwell as if it had nothing tied about it. Take a good big hazle nut, & make two holes through the ſhell, in the midſt of the ſides one againſt the other, as bigge as a tag of a point, but not on the ſides where it openeth; then with the point of a bodkin or aule get out all the kernell, and vſe the ſhell with a lace or ſtring put through it, as is before ſhewed for the lead plũmet. Alſo you may make the like of any light thing, as of corke, apſe, willow, alder, hazle or ſuch like, making a hole in it like vnto the hazle nut aforeſayd: which will cauſe that your hawke ſhal not loſe or miſſe the pigeõ that you do giue her with that, although it fall in a hedge or tree; for

The hazle nut.

it cannot runne nor ſtand, but that it will fall to the ground. Alſo ſome vſe to giue their hauks one or two of ſuch hollow nuts with ſtones, to ſcoure thé the better. I will alſo ſhew you a fine deuiſe how to giue any hawk a looſe pigeon, that will flie wel, and nothing to be ſeene about it flying that ſhall feare any hawke (though it be a haggard) to catch it; & yet if they take it you ſhal be ſure to get the pigeon fró them, ſo as you may either ſet a criance, net, lime-twigs, tames, or any other way to take the ſaid hawke. You

The reele. muſt get a turned wooddē reele, ſuch as gold wier or wier for citernes is vſed to be wound vpon, of the bignes of a ſmall tenis-ball, to be made of ſome light wood, as before is named; hauing a hole bored through it like to the lead plummet with a ſmall naile-wimble, and being turned thin and hollow as much as may be: then get a ring made of ſmall yron or copper,

of

of the compaſſe of a great curtaine ring, being either ſoderd at the ends, or caſt in a mould, but a curtaine ring wil ſerue: then take as many fadomes of a fine criance (being ſtrong and ſmall) as wil be wound vpon the ſaid reele, faſtening on end thereof to the reele, and the other end to the ſayd ring; which ring muſt go ouer the pigeons head and hang on her necke. Then take a ſmall gooſe quill, which will eaſily go through the foreſayd hole in the reele, and cut it about half an inch longer then the reele; then iagge it with a knife at each end, and turne it backwards, as is vſed to make quils to picke ones teeth withall, ſo as it will not come out of the ſayd hole of the reele neither way: then take a lace or ſtring and vſe it as is ſhewed before for the plummet; and hauing wound vp all the ſaid criance vpō the reele, ſauing ſo much as will reach frō the pigeons feet vnto her necke, then

take a litle wax of any ſort, the bignes of a ſmall peaſe or leſſe, and with that faſten the criance to the other criance on the reele which is tied to the pigeons legs. The deuice is to caſt out the pigeon hauing this reele and ring on it, as is ſhewed; which pigeon will flie vp and downe and tempt any hawke to fly to it that ſeeth it: and catching it you muſt ſtay vntil the hauk hath killed the pigeon, & either eaten or pulled off the head, & then go in to her. If ſhe do carie it away, the ring wil fal off from the pigeons neck and wil loſen the waxe, & then the criance that is on the reele wil all runne out being nine or ten fadoms long: and vnleſſe the hawke ſhould flie very high (as it is not likely that ſhe will, hauing a whole pigeon in her foot) the ring & criance will drag on the ground, and hang in one place or other, ſo as the hauke can cary it no farther: and then you ſhall either take her vp vpon it if ſhe

ſhe be a flying hauke: or elſe if ſhe flie frō it, and either lie about you or take ſtand by, then you my ſtake downe the pigeon by thruſting a ſticke of a foot long through the body of it, and crooch the ſayd pin into the ground cloſe to the pigeons body; and then you may either ſet a criance or lime-twigs quickly for her. And for the faſhion of a lime-twig I will alſo ſhew you a pretie deuice: which is, to get three twigs being each of thē forked, whereof two of them to be two foot long, and the third one foot long; the ſtalke or handle of the two longer to be foure or fiue inches long, and the other two inches or thereabout: the two longer muſt be faſtned together with a big pin put through both the handles aforeſaid in the midſt therof, and the point of the pin to be riuited or turned downe, ſo as they be made faſt together; thē the third ſhort forked twig muſt be ſharpned at the end

The lime-twig.

of it to ſtick in the ground, and to ſet it aſlope ouer the dead pigeon, ſo as the hauke cannot light on or ſtrike at the pigeõ, but that ſhe muſt be limed with that ſhort twig, and that twigge muſt be faſtened wih a ſhort ſtring of two or three inches long, and tyed to the pin between the two long twigs; which two twigges muſt lie on the ground in length, one on the one ſide of the pigeon, and the other on the other ſide, and there muſt be a ſtring of ſixe or ſeuen inches long, hauing a ſmall plummet of lead faſtned in the midſt of it, and the ends of the ſtring muſt be faſtened to the ends of the two great twigs. The deuice is, that if a hawke fall on the pigeon and touch the ſhort twig ſo as ſhe be limed therwith, then if ſhe offer to riſe or to go away with that twig, the other two twigs wil riſe vp from the ground being tied to the ſhort one, and wil claſp the hawk ſo ſure & faſt, that ſhe cãnot away;

away. For which lime-twig you may haue a caſe of neates leather made, which will keepe it drie in wet weather, and to be caried at the ſaddle pommell by one of your company: ſo as you may vſe it readily at any time that you do ſee a wild hawke as you are a hawking; and hauing a pigeon in your bag ready with a reele vpon it, as is before ſhewed, you may caſt out the ſayd pigeon vnto the hawke, which no doubt but ſhe will take, if ſhe haue not lately full preyed. Alſo here I will ſhew you a faſhion for a ſmall net to be made, wherewith you may take any kind of hawke that vſeth in any place, or that happeneth to come in ſight of a pigeon that you ſet for them. It is very good in a plaine countrey to deſtroy ſuch fowles withall as will kill partriges, as keſtrils, kites, ringtailes, buzzards, or ſuch like: being alſo good for euerie Gentleman that loueth

A net to take a hawk withall.

hawking, to haue one or more of them in his houſe, and there ſhall need but ſome boy to attend it. The net muſt be knit of a reaſonable bigneſſe, and made round of fine ſtrong yarne, to be a fadome and a halfe or two fadomes ouer in the middle. Alſo there muſt be made (by a ſmith) two round irons, of the bigneſſe of a curtaine-rod, and each of them ſixe foote long; to be bent, ſo as when they are layed together vppon the ground, they both will make a halfe circle of 7 or 8 foot ouer: there muſt be ſmall holes made at one ende of each of them, for ſhort ſtrings to be put into, and to tye two ſharpe pointed iron or wodden pins of a handfull long, to pinne to the ground the ſaid two ends of the yrons; the other two ends of the yrons are to be made flat on one ſide, each of them about three inches long apeece, ſo as the flat ſides being layed together, it be not much

much bigger then the reſt: the toppe ends or points of each to be a litle turned vp, and betweene thoſe two turnings to bind it ouer with ſmal whipcord or balch to faſtē them together; then there muſt be a hollow verroll made of yron or braſſe of a handfull long or more, which muſt come ouer the ſayd two ends and the whipcord, to ſtrengthen that place. Then you muſt haue a ſharp hollow tool about two inches broade, with a ſhort handle to it, to make a trench in the ground withall, which may be caried in a hawkes bag. Then laying the two yrons being ſhutte together, on the ground where you wil ſet for a hauk, &c. marking the ground alongſt the yrons cloſe to them, the lengths and compaſſe of them both: firſt taking off the turfe as thinne as you can, and lay it by it ſelfe, and after to take the grit or earth and caſt it away far off, or elſe put it in ſome bagge to carie it

away; and make it about two inches deepe or ſomewhat more, and two inches broade. Then take as much line or whipcord as will reach from the one end of the ſaid trench to the other, which muſt go through the meaſhes of one halfe of the net to lye in the bottome of the trench, and to be faſtened to the two pins that faſten down the two ends of the irons: which irons muſt goe alſo thorough the meaſhes of the other ſide, or halfe of the net; which net muſt lie in the trench betweene the yrons and the line, that is in the bottome of the ſaid trench. Alſo there muſt be a little round iron of a foote and a halfe long, with a little forke at the one ende, to take hold of and vnder the verroll aforeſaid, and to haue a hole and pin at the other end like vnto the two other pins, to be pinned to the ground alſo. Then in the midſt of the circle muſt be a pigeon tied to ſuch a watch

ſticke

ſticke or iron, as they vſe that take Larkes with day-nets: with a ſmall & long line or criance alſo to reare vp and to ſhewe the ſaid pigeon; and there muſt be a long, good & ſtrong line, to be faſtned to the ſaid verrol in the midſt of the irons: then you muſt couer the net and irons that lie in the trench, either with graſſe (if there be any neare) or elſe with the thin turfes that you tooke off, making them as thin as may be, which will lie ſo cloſe that it cannot be perceiued. And the deuice is, that when a hauke or any other thing doth catch and fall vpon the pigeon, then one to lie in a pit or vnder a buſh fiftie or threeſcore fadoms of, hauing the ſaid two lines in his hand, the one (being the leſſer line) to pull vp, and to ſhew the pigeō withal; and the other to pul when the hawke &c. is vpon the pigeon; which will cauſe the yrons and net to ariſe ſuddenly, and to couer the hawk &c.

and

and pigeon; and ſo to take her or any other thing that falleth vpon the ſayd pigeon: the ſhort yron with the forke doth cauſe the two irons the better to ariſe. And thus you may take many things with it, and is but of ſmall coſt to make it. It will be good to colour the drawing lines, as I haue before ſhewed in the third Chapter for a criance.

Chap. 8.

Of fit places for the keeping of hawkes in: and of their pearches.

It may alſo be thought ſtraunge or needleſſe to write any diſcourſe hereupon, in reſpect that theſe are ſo generally knowne: yet for that I haue often ſeene and do know, that there is great diſorder therein, I ſay (as I ſay alwayes amongſt ignorant Faulconers, accounting them the greater

greater number) that it ſhall not be amiſſe nor impertinent to my matter, to ſay ſomewhat hereof; aſſuring my ſelfe that very many hawkes do miſcarie and are vtterly ſpilt for want of care and skill herein. And firſt for fit places to keepe hawkes in, the beſt places are ſuch as are of a reaſonable temperature, neither too hote, too cold, too moiſt, nor too drie; and for them to vſe to ſit where much ſmoake or duſt is, is ill alſo: likewiſe ſtinking ſauours cannot be wholeſome for them: too hote ſitting will drie them too much and make them tender, ſo as they will abide no ill or cold weather: too cold will ſtop them in the head, and make them full of moyſt humours, which in continuance of time will breed very daungerous diſeaſes, as the Ry, the fronce, the pinne in the throate, and the goute: too moyſt ſitting (as in a vaught or dampe) is likewiſe ill for

Fit places for haukes to liue in.

the diſeaſes laſt recited : and alſo by too drie places is meant too hote and too drie : for otherwiſe it cannot be too drie, if it be not too hote withall. But I will proceed to ſpeake of their pearches, wherin I ſhall haue matter to write more at large of. And firſt to ſhewe you what manner of pearch I would wiſh to ſtand in the houſe of euery Nobleman, knight & all other gentlemen, where Falconers vſe to come : which is, a ſtrong and high ſtanding pearch to be about fiue or ſixe foote long, and three foote high, hauing at each end a peece of the bigneſſe of the ſayd pearch ſet on to it, being one foote and a halfe long or thereabouts; with two charnels of Iron, being a flat plate of Iron with a ioynt in the middeſt of it, nailed vnder each end : which two ſhould ſerue to lengthen out the ſaid pearch; the ends to be ſtayed vp with two ſmall and round irons being crooked

Of pearches

crooked a litle at one end, to go into a ſtaple, and to hang downe on a ſtaple at the other end, being like vnto ſuch as do ſtay caſements of windowes: which pearch will beare many hawkes when need is, and will comber but ſmall roome. Alſo I will hereafter following ſhew you diuers ſorts & faſhions of pearches for long winged hawkes, ſuch as I haue vſed many yeares: whereof if you like, you may vſe. And firſt I will ſhew you of one ſort to haue in a chamber, ſo as you may keepe it ſweete, which is good both for you and your hawke; being as good a deuice as may be, for ſuch as deſire or delight to haue them ſtand in their chamber in the nights, and which I did alwayes vſe vntill I was maried: but ſince I left them (I meane, hauing them to ſit a nights in my chamber) it being more for my wifes pleaſure then mine. But to proceed, you muſt cauſe a litle pearch of

A pearch for a chamber.

the bigneſſe of your arme at the wriſt ſleeue and all, being about eight or nine inches long, to be ſet into the middeſt of a planke of two inches thicke or therabouts, and two foote ſquare or more; the litle croſſe pearch ſtanding about one foote high or ſomewhat leſſe from the ſaid planke, which is ſufficient for one hawke. Then you muſt cauſe a round Iron to be made, of the bigneſſe of a ſmall curteine rodde, and of ſuch length, as being bent or made crooked at both ends, it may ſtand about two inches or more off from the pearch, both before and at the ends: which ends of the iron muſt be made flat to go into two holes, the one at one end of the pearch, and the other at the other ende: which iron muſt ſtand at the fore ſide of the pearch. The deuice is, to cauſe your hawke to ſit and to mute alwayes on one ſide of the ſaid pearch: for if ſhe turne in the

the night (I meane her traine) to the foreſide of the pearch, ſhe will feele the ſaid iron, & then ſhe will ſtreightwayes turne the other way, ſo as ſhe wil alwayes mute behind the pearch. For which muting you may haue either earthen pannes or pans of white tin plate, ſuch as are vſed for dripping pans in the countrey: ſo ſhall you ſee your hawkes mutes euery morning: then cauſe the pan to be dayly waſhed, and ſo you ſhal keepe your chamber cleane and ſweete. If you haue more hawkes that you would haue ſtand in your chamber, you may lengthen your pearch, by ſetting one or two the like ſhort pearches to it, with two pins in the one, and two holes at the other end for the pins to go into; cauſing yrons to be made of thoſe lengthes that you deſire, either for one hauke, a caſt, or a leaſh, if they will agree together. Now I will ſhew you three other faſhions of pearches,

Three other ſorts of pearches.

which I haue a long time vſed alſo, and do vſe: and hauing ſhewed you how to keepe your chamber ſweete, I will alſo ſhew you how to keepe your hall or parlor ſweet and cleane, or whereſoeuer elſe you will ſet your hawkes. One ſort are ſquare, another round, & the third a croſſe pearch or croſſe foote pearche. Of the ſquare you may make two, three or foure, according to the bigneſſe of your hal and the number of hawkes that you keepe or do reſort to you: but if you keepe but one faulcon or other long winged hauke, yet you ſhal need two of them. You muſt haue either inch boord, or thin plancke of Oke being an inch and halfe thicke, and fifteene or ſixteene inches broade: you may alſo make them of narrower boord or planke, but then it will aske three breadths, whereas two of the other breadth wil ſerue: they muſt be three foote ſquare; they muſt haue foure ledges,

The ſquare pearch.

ledges, on euery outside one, which must stãd one inch at the least aboue the boords or plank; then in the midst of each of them must be a great hole made with a roung or oxe-bow augre. Then take a peece of a bord of six inches square, make it round, & naile it in the middest of the said boord to make the said hole the thicker, into which a pearch must be set of a foote high, to take easily in & out; the head of which pearch to be round, of the bignesse of a big bowle, which you may couer either with cloth or rough lether, as of buffe or such like, which is for the hawke to stand vpon. And the deuice is, that the hawke shall not mute ouer or beside it. On which boords or planks you must lay either big peble stones which are at the sea sides, or such fresh water stones, or any small stones; all which are good, for they will serue and continue still. Or if you cannot haue such, then

you may either vſe fine land ſand or ſaw-duſt; but theſe two laſt muſt be changed at the leaſt euery weeke, or oftner if you vſe your pearches dayly with hauks, whereas the ſtones when they are foule with the hawkes muting, you may take it out abroade and either waſh the ſtones and put them in againe, or but poure two or three buckets of water on thē and they wil be cleane: or els hauing the other filled with ſtones alſo, you may take off the head or pearch, and ſet the ſquare boord with the ſtones vnder a gutter or drip of the houſe, ſo as the raine may make it cleane, and ſo may you do by the reſt. Alſo if you thinke that two, three or foure of them will be comberſome in your hall, then you may ſet one vpō another when they are not vſed with haukes, and ſo they will cumber the leſſe roome. Thus much for the ſquare. Now of the round pearches, whereof I wiſh the meaneſt

The round pearch.

meaneſt Faulconer that hath a houſe, to haue two of them, and others to haue more, according to their abilities and doings with hawkes. Theſe are chiefly to be vſed in the night to ſet hawks vpon, in a parlor or chamber: which are beſt to be made of cleft boord by a cooper, and ſet together like vnto the head of a pipe or hogſhead, & to haue a ſtrong hoope to go round about the edge or brim of them, to be of the like breadth of the ſquare aforeſaid: and to haue the like holes and pearches in thē, which pearches are to be made ſomewhat ſmall below the head of them, ſo as one may beclippe them in his hand. Theſe pearches are not to haue anie ſtones or ſand layed in them, for that you might ſee their mutes; but are to be waſhed, as the other pans. Now the croſſe pearches are made with a croſſe foote of two peeces of wood, being two foote long apece, and ioy- Of croſſe pearches.

ned in the middeſt one within the other; then a peece of wood muſt alſo be ioyned to them in the middeſt, to ſtand one foote high or thereabouts, for a pearch for the hawk to ſtand vpon, which pearch is to be made as followeth. Take a peece of a boord of an inch thicke at the leaſt, make it firſt nine inches ſquare, then make it very round, keeping the breadth of it: then bore it with a naile-wimble, making fifteene or ſixteene holes in it round about, one inch within the edges or brimme thereof, diuiding them into eight paire, one inch aſunder; then in the middeſt thereof make a big hole with a roung or ox-bow augre as before; into which hole the head or top of the pearch muſt go looſely, ſo as it may eaſily be takē of. Then you muſt make a role of the bigneſſe of your arme about the wriſt, to be of ſome ſtrong and drie rough leather, the fleſhie ſide thereof being outward:

which

which lether you may line within (to make the roule of) with haire, ſtraw, ſhreds of lether or ſuch like: and whē it is made, then fit it to the compaſſe of the ſaid round head or pearch, and ſew it with packthreed, a leather lace or ſuch like, vnto the ſayd pearch, through the eight paire of holes aforeſaid; and cut the ends of the role euen, to make the iuſt compaſſe of the ſaid round pearch, and then ſew them together alſo at the ſaid endes. Theſe pearches are to weather hawks vpon abroad, and to ſet them ordinarily vpon without the doores, when you giue them ſtones, ſcowrings, or ſuch like. Alſo in the ſommer, or in hote wether, you may turne the head of the pearch, turning the round leather roule downewards towards the ground, & then you may ſet a greene turfe vpon the backeſide of the ſayd pearch for your hauke to ſtand vpon. Alſo there muſt be a litle ſtaple and a

ſmall ſweeuil put into the wood of it, and the ſtaple to be driuen into the outward ſide of the round boord or pearch, to tie the hawke vnto: which is a very good faſhion. A hawke cannot hang her ſelfe vpon it or about it, for that the round top and ſweeuill doth turne ſtill that way as the hauke bateth.

Chap. 9.

Fitte times and weather to flie Hawkes in.

I Shall not neede to make any long diſcourſe in this matter, neither my meaning is ſo to do, but only to ſhew you, that as it is a gentlemanlike and pleaſant recreation, ſo it is to be vſed at ſuch times and in ſuch pleaſant wether, as is fit for Gentlemen to be abroad in; and not to be vſed as very many do, to take the weather as it falleth out, be it faire or foule, determining

ning to be abroade moſt dayes of the weeke, caring more to kill and to eate partridges then for the ſport: yea, although the weather be ſuch, either with wind, raine, ſnow or froſt, that they do both endaunger themſelues and their hawkes to catch their bane: more hawkes being either ſpoyled, weakened or killed that way, then are marred or die of all diſeaſes. And therefore I wiſh all gentlemen that deſire to haue pleaſant high flying hawkes, not to hauke in ſuch weather as is aforeſaid: but if they will needes ride abroad for recreation and ſport, let them then leaue their hawkes at home, and make ſport either with hounds or greyhoūds at deere, hares, foxes, otters or ſuch like; aſſuring thē that hawkes cannot flie pleaſantly in ſuch weather, but that it doth greatly endaunger them both in flying and cariage; and is alſo dangerous for the loſing of them, and more painefull to

ſeeke after them when they are loſt. Now I will ſhew you the fitteſt times for al ſorts of long winged hawkes to flie in, which muſt be in reaſonable and temperate wether, and at conuenient & fit times of the day. And firſt to ſhew you the vnfit or bad times, both which you are to auoide; as alſo by them you may know their obiects or contraries, which are to be vſed & followed: as, you muſt not flie your hawk too rathe or too early in a morning, but that ſhe may haue good time to caſt, gleane, and to wether either hooded or vnhooded: hooded if ſhe be a young hawke, vnleſſe it be on your fiſt, for otherwiſe it wil make her ramage and ſlouthfull; or elſe vnhooded if ſhe be an old hawke, for moſt of them will not flie, or (at the leaſt) take any paines in flying, vntill they haue wel weathered. Then after theſe orders obſerued, any part of the reſt of the day is fit if it be not hote,

Fit times to flie in.

that

that the Sunne ſhine out: for then for foure houres about noone it is not good flying with a high flying hauk, as from ten vntill it be paſt two; for in that time a hawk will delight to ſoare and to play in the ayre, and the more if ſhe do want ſtones, bathing, or be very proud and high, and perhaps wil not ſtoupe to any thing that you ſhal giue her, but flie far off, either to take ſtones, to bathe, or to ſoare away, ſo as you may be in daunger to loſe her. But if a hauke be orderly kept, and do not want either ſtones, weathering or bathing, then the pleaſanteſt and delightfulleſt time for them to flie high in, is about eight or nine of the clocke in the forenoone, and three or foure in the afternoone: about which times any high flying hawke will flie higheſt and willingeſt, vnles for a haggard or paſſenger hawke, who are in moſt danger of loſing, being flowne withal at thoſe times; but ſuch as are chiefly

to be flowne with in the euenings, when feweſt check are ſtirring, or elſe rathe in the mornings, and farre from any checke as neare as you can. Hauing ſhewed you ſomewhat of the fitteſt times for flying with any long-winged hawke, now I will likewiſe ſhew you the fitteſt wether for them to flie in; which is (as I haue ſayd before) in a reaſonable and temperate weather: reaſonable I account when there is no extremitie of heate, cold, wind, or any other kind of weather: and temperate weather is much like vnto the other, but that it differeth in this, that temperate is to be taken for calme wether at all times, and not too hote nor too cold; but reaſonable wether may be mixed, either with heat, cold, wind, or any other weather, ſo as it be not in any extremitie in either of them. In all which dayes and times I do accoũt that hawking may be vſed, auoyding all extremities, as I haue aforeſaid.

Fit weather for hawkes to flie in.

foreſaid. And thus much ſhall ſuffice to ſay for the fit times and wether to flie with high flying hawkes. Now followeth to ſhew you the care that is to be had, that you do not at any time ouer-flie or wearie your high flying hawkes.

Chap. 10.

Of the care that is to be had, not to flie ouer much or to wearie hawkes.

ALthough manie be of the opinion, that the more any hawke is vſed or flowne withall, the better ſhe will be: as likewiſe diuerſe perſons are alſo of that minde for dogs and horſes; yet no doubt but they are in the wrong: for doubtleſſe it is not ſo, as may be eaſily iudged and tried. For Buzzardly or bangling hawkes, which I do accompt to be ſuch as wil fal at the mark,& not ariſe and lye on their wings, & flie rightly

and truly when you come in to the retriue, vpon the mark; & ſuch alſo as flie buzzing vp and down by points, being in daunger to hurt themſelues againſt mole-hils: as for ſuch indeed, I doe not account them worthie to beare the name of Long-winged hawkes: and how much or litle they flie, it makes no matter. But that indeed it were much better, that they might either flie but little, or not at all: for they are only vſed but to murther partridges withall; or by ſuch as doe loue the eating of them, better then they doe loue or delight in the ſport. For ſuch hawkes, one may vſe them for drudges (as ſome will call them) ſo as it skils not, how much or how often they do flie, for they will be ſure not to hurt them ſelues with ouer much flying. But for pleaſant high flying hawkes it is otherwiſe: for if you take too much of thē, I meane, by flying too often with them,

Of bangling haukes.

them, or ſuffering them to flie too long before you do ſerue them; either of theſe will cauſe them to take ſtand, or to go out with check, which are both bad, and may be the ſpilling of a good hawke. The often or ſeldome flying with a good high flying hawke, is to be iudged or to be done by the paines that they take in their flights. For if they do flie long and painfull flights from the fiſt, and do lye long vpon their wings at the retriue, without helpe of ſome place of aduantage (as I haue ſhewed before in the ſeuenth Chapter) then they muſt flie the ſeldomer: but if they do not flie at Partridges from the fiſt, or lye long vpon their wings in rough & windie weather, being either whiſtled off, or at the marke, then they may flie the oftener, as twiſe in the fore-noone, and twiſe in the after-noone: or elſe, but once in each; and ſo will they well continue in good

flying, keeping, or amending their gate and pitch. But no doubt the ſeldomer that they do flie, ſo as they be kept in breath, the better they will perfourme it, and with the more ſtrength, courage and pleaſure, both to themſelues and the faulconer. For when they haue not flowne in a weeke or more, either by reaſon of foule weather, or by let of buſineſſe that the faulconer may haue, then will they long (as it were) to flie, and luſt for bloud alſo. And ſo I likewiſe thinke that dogs of all ſorts will doe. I doe not hereby accompt all other haukes vnneceſſary beſides high flying hawkes, but I do accompt them to be the beſt and the pleaſanteſt hawks to ſee fly; but the ſorts or kinds of hawkes are to be accompted of or vſed, according to the place & countrey that a man dwelleth in: for if he liue in a countrey that is very full of wood, or of great copſes, or ouer-full

of

of hedges and buſhes, then he cannot vſe a high flying hawke there, without great danger to loſe her, or to kill her ſelfe in ſtooping: but there either a ſhort winged hawke, or other eyeſt long winged hauk that will take ſtand in a tree and on the ground, is beſt. Now to ſay ſomewhat againſt the wearying or tiring of hawkes. I take it to be with them as it is with other things, as with dogs, horſes, bullocks, or ſuch like: which is, that if you do once ouer-weary thē, or (as it is ſaid) tier them, they will neuer be ſo perfect good after as they were before; but will euer remember that wearyneſſe, ſo as they will alwayes be apt and ready to giue ouer, and to do the like again vpon any light occaſion, as is very often and almoſt dayly ſeene. Wherefore of all things you muſt haue an eſpeciall care of theſe two: which is, that you do not wearie or tier your hauke with too much or too

Not to tyer horſe or hauke.

long flying, or your horſe with ouermuch riding; aſſuring you that if either your hawke giue ouer partridges by ouer-much flying and wearying of her; & likewiſe your horſe tier, and giue ouer to go any trauelling pace, but onely a foote-pace, and perhaps that you muſt driue him before you alſo: I ſay, aſſure your ſelfe that they will euer after be ready and ſubiect to commit the like fault, when it may greatly trouble & diſcontēt you.

CHAP. II.

Of the order in ſtopping and miewing of long-winged Hawkes.

FOR the ſtopping or mewing of long-winged hawkes, I will here ſhew you my opinion & iudgement briefly therein, whether is the better to miew them in a houſe at liberty; or to ſtop them on the fiſt; or els to mew them on the pearch or block, as ſome do

do vſe to do. And to ſpeake firſt of their miewing in a houſe, loſe and at liberty, I do like beſt thereof in diuers reſpects, which are theſe. If your hauk haue caught at any time any bruiſe, hurt or ſtraine, ſhe will better weare it out and recouer it in the miew loſe, then otherwiſe ſhe will do either by ſtopping her, or miewing on the blocke. Alſo ſhe will haue better and ſtronger fethers, and her fethers will be longer and ſhoot out farther then they will otherwiſe, and haue fewer taints in their feathers; alſo there is much leſſe trouble in mewing of thē that way, then any other way. But it is good that they haue a cage (except for haggards and paſſengers) vnto the houſe where they are mewed, wherinto they may flie at their pleaſure, to be one ell ſquare or thereabouts, in which they may weather in the morning, & dry themſelues after bathing. Alſo the houſe need not to be

big, but rather litle, and the dore into the cage but litle alſo; for thereby the houſe will be the cooler in the ſomer, & the warmer in the winter: whereto you may haue a litle doore made of lats, to keep the hauke out of the cage when you will. For haggards, paſſengers and late taken ramage haukes, it is beſt that they haue but litle light in the miew, being miewed loſe and at liberty, as in a chamber or ſuch like place: for I haue knowne of all thoſe ſorts ſo vnquiet being in a lightſome roome, and where they might ſee checke flying, as pigeons, ſtares, birds and ſuch like out of lattice or glaſed windowes, as they would much beat and diſquiet themſelues, and flie ſo earneſtly againſt the light to get out, as that they haue much bruſed themſelues and fretted off the skin of their breaſt againſt the breaſt bone, which will alſo be long before it be whole. Therefore it wil be good to haue for

ſuch

ſuch hawks but one light, and that to ſtand to the Eaſt or South: which being either done with lattice or with lats, to haue a cloth of courſe canuas or ſoutwitch hang before it to couer it, which may both keepe the hawke from ſeeing of check through it, and alſo to keepe her from bruſing of her ſelfe, as is aforeſaid. It is not good to glaſe the ſaid window, for then it will be too cloſe, and the miew wil be the more vnſauory, and ſo vnhealthy for the hawke. Alſo there muſt be layed greene turfes, a foote broade round about the cage, and the bottome muſt be of lats, and boords to be layd vpon the lats vnder the turfes. Alſo there muſt be in the midſt of the cage a litle pearch or blocke, made like vnto a big bowle at the top, for the hawk to wether her ſelfe vpon, and two or three other pearches in the warmeſt places or corners in the ſayd houſe. Alſo there muſt be a big pearch or blocke

Of their pearches in the miew.

ſtanding about a yard high, in the midſt of the ſayd houſe, thorough which there muſt be two holes bored 2 or 3 inches aſunder, whereon the hawkes meate muſt be tyed, with a ſtring put through the ſaid 2 holes. Alſo there muſt be layd in the floore of the ſayd houſe, about a pecke or more of ſmall ſea or land ſtones, being ſuch as the hawke may take of if ſhe will, which will doe her much good; and diuerſe hawkes will take them, both in the miew, and alſo after they haue flown and heated themſelues much abroad with flying, as I haue ſeene and knowne them to do. Alſo it is good, to haue either fine ſand or duſt to lie in another place of the ſaid houſe, for they will alſo ſomtimes buske themſelues therein. You may feede them in the winter time, or in cold weather, with dogs fleſh, ſo as it be not too old, nor of too great dogges: but giue her ſome

ſuch

ſuch other meate once a weeke at the leaſt, as that ſhe may take caſting of feathers, which is good and neceſſary for her. Alſo after Aprill at the fartheſt (vnleſſe the weather be cold) it is not good to giue her dogs fleſh: but you muſt make prouiſiõ of ſtore of young pigeons, kept and fed in a houſe, to feede her withall; and alſo with birds, as Stares and other birds of anie ſort old or yong. Alſo to giue her ſomtimes part of a gooſe or duck with the bloud, is very good: & litle bitches, to be killed when they do begin to be proud; but after they be lymed, they are not good meate for a hawke. Alſo you muſt ſet water in the cage, in a trugge or in an earthen pan, once at the leaſt euery weeke in the winter, and twiſe euery weeke in the ſommer, in a faire ſunſhine or dry windie daye: ſo as, if your hawke ſhould bathe (as they will often do) that then ſhee may drie her ſelfe

Bathing.

againe that day before night. But take away the water again either that night, or the next morning, and giue her no water vnleſſe it be in ſuch drie weather. It is good to vſe often to lure and to ſpeake to your hawke in the time of her mewing, aſwell in the miew, as when you are abroade and ſhe in the cage, that ſhe may know you and remember your voice. As for ſtopping hauks, by keeping them ſtill on the fiſt, and flying with them as they do miew, I do not like therof: for they are alwayes for the moſt part ſickly and ſurfeiting hawkes, and doe ſeldome liue long: beſides, they will not flie luſtily or ſtraine their wings much when they haue diuers of their wing feathers in bloud, and ſpecially of their principall feathers, but they will flie laſily, and fauour themſelues by often taking ſtand on the ground, or on a houſe, barne or tree: but if it be done the firſt yeare when one hath a late

Stopt hauks.

late taken hauke, as about ſhrouetide or lent, then to ſtop her to man and traine her the better againſt the next ſommer, it may be ſufferable to be done; but neuer to vſe it after, if you do make account to haue her to be a principall good hauk. Alſo for miewing them on the pearch or block, I do vtterly miſlike too; for they be both ſtill in danger for breaking & bruſing of their yong and bloudy feathers, by doubling of the leaſh between them or about them: & alſo they can neuer be ſtrong hauks nor haue good backs, in that they ſtraine thẽſelues ſo much with bating: beſides, they haue no vſe or exerciſe of their wings, which will cauſe them not to beare thẽ vp both vpright and backwards, as thoſe will do which are miewed in a houſe loſe & at libertie; it being an ill ſight (vnto a good and skilful Faulconer) to ſee a falcon beare her pineons and wings low, and groueling forwards as leo-

Miewing on the blocke.

Good ſignes of a ſtrong hawke.

nards do: but to beare them high and backwards, croſſing their wings withall ſomewhat at the points, & bearing out her traine or ſtearne ſtraight, not bending or clapping it to the fiſt, is as good a ſigne of a ſtrong and luſtie hawke as can be. Thus much ſhal ſuffice to ſpeak of the order in miewing and ſtopping of longwinged haukes.

CHAP. 12.

Of the Spaniels, and their ordering.

NOw remaineth to ſpeake ſomewhat of Spaniels, without the which one can not haue a good hawke: but yet neuertheleſſe they muſt be good alſo, or elſe they may greatly hurt or hinder the hauing or making of a good hawke. And firſt eſpecially & before any other thing, you muſt haue care, that they be brought to be at commaundement, both to come when you call them, and

Spaniels to be at commandement

and hunt when you bid them : alſo to make them leaue hunting at riot, as of birds, quailes, pigeons, crowes, conies, ſheepe, hogges, or anie ſuch other things. And of all other faults in a Spaniell, haue not anie that will runne in too haſtily to the retriue: for that will greatly hinder your hawke from high flying. I haue told you ſufficiently before in the ſecond Chapter, for the ordering and care to be had of your Spaniels, ſo as I will not ſpeake thereof in this Chapter, but onely to ſhew you here, what choiſe you are to make of them, & alſo how you are to vſe them at all times. And firſt, I wiſh you to get ſuch as are good hunting Spaniels, and marking of thē that are beſt (as they do hunt) to make your breed and increaſe for ſtore, of them. And to ſhew you my minde in them, you muſt partly and chiefly haue care to fit them according to the countrey and ground,

Choice of ſpaniels.

where you do remaine and dwell, or where you are minded to vſe them moſt: and accordingly you are to make choiſe of them, both for their ſcantling and colours. And firſt, touching the countrey & ground: which is, that if you minde to vſe them in a good wheate countrey, where are deepe ſtubbles of wheate earſhes, or in deepe heathie groundes, or in the woodland amongſt buſhes, and ſomtimes to hawke to Pheſants alſo, then you ſhall need to haue them to be of a bigge and large ſcantling: but if you be to vſe them in a high, ſtonie, and plaine champion countrey, then of a much leſſer ſcantling is beſt. For if they be big, they will be the ſooner wearied, and their feet ſurbated with the ſtones: ſo as there I would wiſh you to haue ſuch as are of a meane ſcantling; and all to be as neare of a bignes as may be, it being ſeemelieſt ſo to haue them. Then for the colours,

lours, although there be of all colours both good and bad, yet I wiſh you to haue the moſt part of your Spaniels, to be of ſuch a colour as is fitteſt for the countrey where you mind to vſe them. For if it be in the wild, then the moſt vſuall colour, which is white & red, or ſome all white or all red, I account to be beſt; vnleſſe you will hawke much in low and ſhort heathy ground: for then darker colored dogs are beſt, for that Partridges, Pheſants or Heathcocks will ſee and perceiue the white or white & red dogs much farther, and thereby they will flecke and ſteale away before you, ſo as you will haue ſmall ſport, and finde fewe. And likewiſe if it be in faire, large champion ground, then I wiſh you to get ſandie and darke colored dogs alſo: for there they will ſurely flecke away before your dogges, after they haue bene much hawked vnto: and you may find manie haunts, but ſhall

Of their colours.

ſee few partridges. Alſo I wiſh you, to haue not aboue one or two that wil call much vpon a haunt, and they to be verie ſure dogges, that will not call on any thing but Partridges, Phe-ſants, or ſuch fowle as you do hawke vnto: for if you haue manie calling dogs, they will heare them, and you ſhall ſee but ſmall ſtore of game that day.

Now that I haue ſhewed you my minde, in the care and choiſe that is to be had in the ſcantlings and colours of Spaniels for the field, and which are beſt for each countrey and place: hereafter I will likewiſe ſhewe you, how you are to order and vſe them at all times. And firſt I will begin with them being whelpes, which when they are readie to be put out to keeping, then you muſt make choiſe of ſuch perſons to keepe them, as will haue care of them, and where they may haue reaſonable feeding, not too much

much nor too little : but you muſt giue them great charge, to keep them in or about their houſes, not ſuffering them to hunt too ſoone, for that is ill for them: alſo not to hunt hogges, or ſheepe with them. And if they be harmefull for poultrie, ſcathelling, or ſuch like, then to hang a clog about their necke will not hurt them. If you haue manie hawkes, and ſo ſhall need the more ſpaniels, if you haue 8 or 9 couple, which is as manie as anie ſhall neede to keepe, then I wiſh you to haue two dogs & two open bitches: or if you keep but 5 or 6 couple, then to haue but one dog and one bitch to breed on, and to geld and ſpay all the reſt: and ſo doing, they will do more ſeruice & continue longer thē others that are not gelded or ſpayed. Alſo they will be cleanlier in the houſe: for vngelt dogs will piſſe on many places in a houſe where other dogs haue piſſed before, which gelded dogges will

not do: and they will be much quieter; for the open bitches will often be proud, and thé the dogs wil ſnarle & fight much. Alſo it is good to crop out all the long fangs or teeth of all your ſpaniels, both dogs and bitches, and then they will hurt ech other but litle when they do fight: which you may quickly do with a paire of ſmiths pincers made ſharpe, one holding the dog betweene his legs, and hauing a thick paire of gloues to hold open the dogs chaps. The beſt time to geld or ſpay them, is when they are a quarter old or more, they being in reaſonable ſtate for fleſh, neither too leane nor too fat; but you may better ſpay the bitches when they are leane, then the dogs; for if they be leane at the time of their gelding, they will ſcarcely be fat after. Laſtly when you cut off the tailes of your whelps (which is good to do while they ſuck) cut not aboue one or two ioynts off: for both it is

an ill ſight for thē to haue ſhort ſterns or tailes, and alſo it is ſome hindrance to their turning in hunting.

The Epilogue.

THus I haue (gentle Reader) ſhewed my good-will, and bewrayed my want of skill in the rectifying, renewing, or rather reuiuing of the right order and vſe of this noble and gentlemanlike recreation of Hawking. Wherein, if this my ſimple labour may procure any meanes of amendement, both for the right vſe, and to auoyde the abuſes thereof, I ſhall thinke the time well ſpent about the ſame. And now to conclude withall, I wil here end with this laſt point in further commendation of Hawking: That this recreation conduceth to the accōpliſhment of that end of mans creation, which *Ouid* obſerued:

Pronáque cùm ſpectent animalia cætera terram;
Os homini ſublime dedit, cœlúmque videre
Iuſſit, & erectos adſydera tollere vultus.

Metamorph. lib. 1.

God created all other creatures with groueling viſages, looking downwards vnto the earth; but vnto Man he gaue an vpright face and a loftie countenance: thereby (as it were) admoniſhing him, to deſpiſe this vile earth, and to lift vp his eyes to behold the heauens; an excellencie, worthy of his contemplation, becauſe the proper obiect of his perfectiō. Now while men do too much (like Beſtials) fix their intentiue ſight vpon this corruptible earth, the ſoa-

ring Hawke towring vppe into the cloudes, doth thereby (as it were) allure and draw the Faulconers eyes to looke vpwards, and to view the glory of the celeſtiall regions. Neither let this be a ſingle ſpeculation of the eye alone, but of the mind; according to that Motto of King *Edward* the Confeſſor: *Sursùm corda*. Neither let the mind reſt with the eye, in the firſt heauen amongſt the cloudes; nor with the Poet, in the ſecond heauen amongſt the planets: but let it be rapt vp with the Apoſtle, into the third heauen; following herein his exhortation:

2. Cor. 12. 2.

Col. 3. 1. 2. *Superna quærite; If ye be riſen with Chriſt, ſeeke thoſe things which are aboue: Set your affections on things which are aboue, and not on things which are on the earth.*

Should I againe (gentle Reader) withdraw thine eies from the beholding of theſe ſupernal delights, or thy cogitations from the contemplation of thē; what were it, but to call thee from the pure fountaine to the puddle torrent? And therefore wiſhing vnto thee rather, the ful fruition of them in the *Moſt High* his appointed time, I will here leaue thee amidſt the prime of all pleaſures and recreations.

FINIS.

2-3-47

Gift

Mrs. David Wagstaff

Collation

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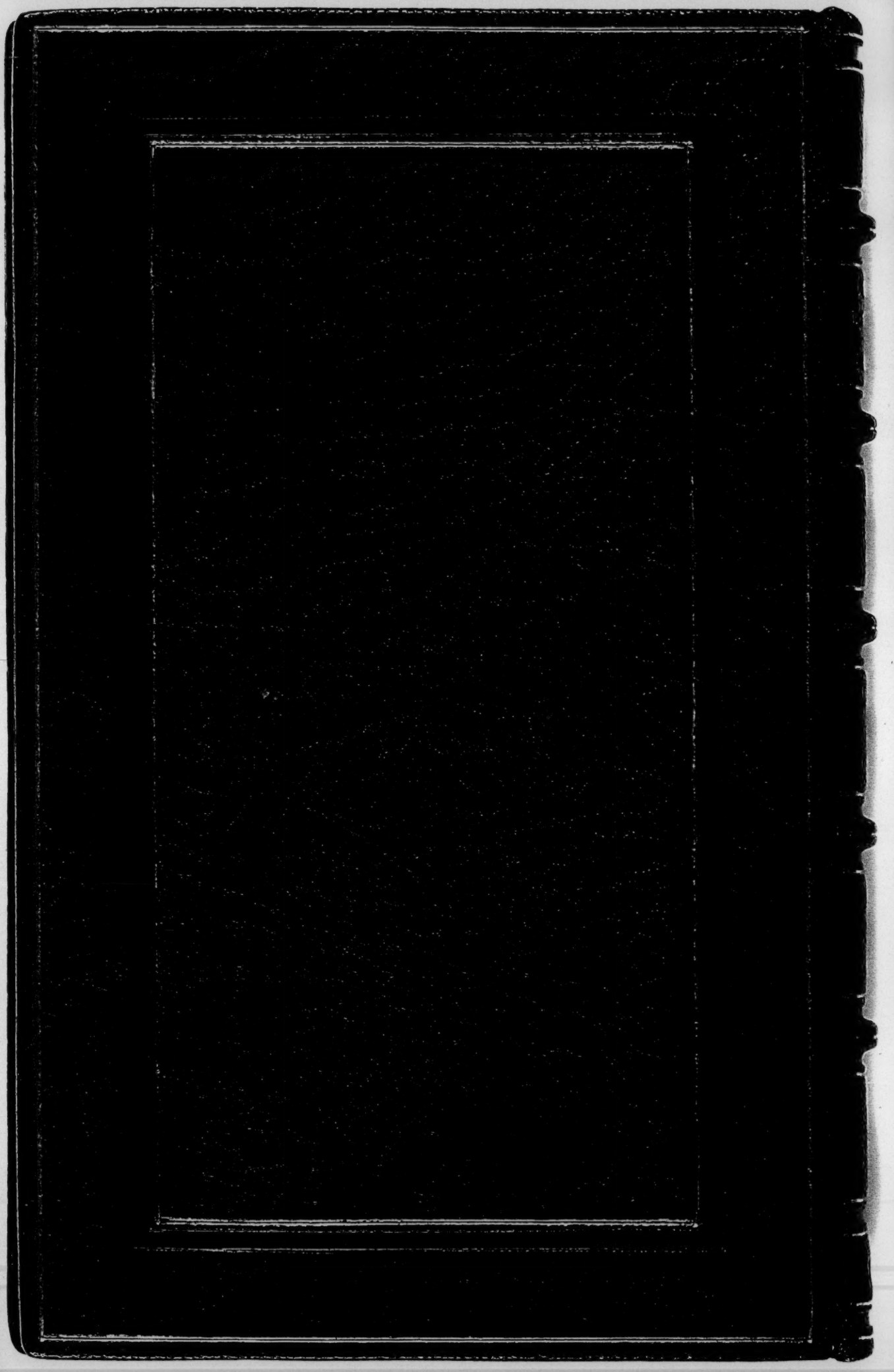
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